



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-92-249  
Monday  
28 December 1992

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-92-249

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28 December 1992

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## OAU

### Peace Mission to Angola Delays Departure

MB2612184292 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1632 GMT 26 Dec 92

[Text] Harare Dec 26 SAPA—The three-member Organisation of African Unity Peace Mission to Angola, which was scheduled to leave Harare for Luanda on Saturday [26 December], has postponed its departure, the Zimbabwean news agency ZIANA reported.

The new date of departure was not disclosed and the reason for the postponement was not immediately known.

The mission headed by Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe, includes Cape Verde President Antonio Mascarenas and OAU Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim.

The delegation would attempt to resolve the Angolan stalemate caused by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi's rejection of the results of last September's general elections.

However, the United Nations Observer Team in Angola declared the elections free and fair.

With the impasse now in its third month, the UN and OAU are concerned that Angola may slide back into a renewed full-scale civil war.

### Team Dispatched To Monitor Elections in Ghana

AB2512132092 Dakar PANA in English 1120 GMT 25 Dec 92

[Text] Dakar, 25 Dec. (PANA)—The OAU has dispatched an observer team to Ghana to monitor the legislative elections scheduled to take place in the country (on 29 December).

[Words indistinct] statement released by the OAU in Addis Ababa on Thursday [24 December], the team was invited by the Ghanaian Government.

Its members are drawn from Namibia, Kenya, Mali, and the OAU Secretariat in Addis Ababa.

## Preferential Trade Area

### Reversals on SADC Merger Agreement Criticized

MB2612195692 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 26 Dec 92

[Text] The Preferential Trade Area has criticized a decision by southern African leaders to go back on their earlier commitments to merge the Southern African Development Community [SADC] with the Preferential Trade Area. The Preferential Trade Area says in a statement released in Harare that by going back on their decision to merge the two organizations the leaders were harming the cause of regional

economic integration. It said the existence of two organizations with similar objectives led to duplication and overlapping of functions.

## Southern African Development Community

### Mining Investment Rising to \$24.8 Million

MB2612103692 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Dec 92 p 9

[By staff reporter: "\$125m to be injected into mining"]

[Text] The 10-member Southern African Development Community (SADC) plans to invest U.S.\$24.8 million (\$125 million) [Zimbabwe dollars] in 30 mining projects over the next four years.

According to a SADC annual report released last week, about U.S.\$4.66 million (about \$25 million) representing 19 percent of the project funds, has already been secured.

This meant that 13 projects had so far secured funding while the remainder were awaiting funding.

During the 1991 financial year, the report said, member states continued to promote increased private sector investment in mining.

The measures included a review of legislative and fiscal arrangements with associated incentives for mineral exploration and mine development.

Investment in mining in the region had declined over the past two years compared to other mining regions in the world. Almost all the countries in the region invested less than 2.5 percent of gross revenues into mining development.

In order to improve the situation, the regional grouping embarked on a mining sector strategy which emphasised the promotion of investment in mining, increased mineral exploration and the promotion of small-scale mining.

Total mineral production in 1991 fell in most countries compared with 1990 due to high production costs, lack of spares, foreign exchange constraints and cash flow problems.

Added to these constraints were unfavourable international prices for most minerals, except diamonds whose prices were moderately high.

However, the report said, due to the economic liberalisation measures embarked upon by most member states, investment capital was likely to be attracted to the region's mining sector.

### Mismanagement Causes Economic Stagnation in Region

MB2612100592 Harare *THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE*  
in English 17 Dec 92 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Policy mismanagement has caused economic stagnation in SADC region"]

[Text] Policy failures and mismanagement of national affairs have caused economic stagnation and low growth in Southern African states, according to a Southern African Development Community (SADC) annual report.

The report said most countries in the region had hesitated to embrace fully the necessary policy reforms around the structural adjustment measures they were implementing.

There was a possibility that if the programmes for recovery were not addressed fully, the sacrifices that might have been made would not result in the benefits originally intended, it said.

"The gains that may have resulted from judicious implementation of structural adjustment measures could be reversed because of the effect of the most severe drought to hit the region for a long time," the report said.

It said the performance of the agricultural sector and its contribution to growth at the beginning of 1992 had been minimal. "It will be very critical that the next rain season is normal if the region's economies are to get back to pursuing recovery programmes."

The report said the Angolan government was currently busy enticing investors in agriculture by providing technical and financial assistance to farmers.

Botswana's economic growth during the 1991/92 was projected at 3.5 percent, down from 8.7 percent forecast for the year ended June 1991.

The report said prospects for 1992 remained unclear because of the effects of drought.

On Lesotho, the report said the gains likely to be made from the good performance in the secondary and tertiary industries were not expected to counter balance the expected disappointing performance in the agricultural sector.

Malawi registered a positive economic growth performance in the year ended March 1992. The gross domestic product [GDP] grew by 7.8 percent compared to 4.8 percent in 1990. Almost all sectors recorded positive growth rates.

However, the 1992 year looked grim. The drought had affected crop production particularly that of smallholders. In general, production had fallen by 5 percent and more than half of the country's population required food aid.

"The overall economic performance for 1992 is likely to be seriously affected by the drought the continuing world

recession and further increases in the cost of production as a result of escalating transport costs," the report said.

Although Mozambique's GDP for 1991 was below 1 percent, estimates showed that a GDP of 3 percent could be realised in 1992, taking into account the possibility that the war and drought could end soon.

However, the negative factors of 1991 were expected to continue and be amplified in 1992, dampening the prospects that the economy could come out of its present stagnation.

During the period under review, the Namibian economy continued to record moderate performances since independence, with some sectors of the economy showing substantially improved achievements.

In general, however, the economic climate remained subdued on both production and expenditure side. Inflation continued spiralling upwards in respect of incomes and costs.

The rate of expansion in real economic activity in Namibia was 5.1 percent in 1991, which was an increase from 3.2 percent during the previous year.

However, the drought and the current world recession were likely to adversely impact on the country's economy during the 1992/93 financial year.

In Zimbabwe, the rate of growth of GDP was estimated at 3.6 percent in 1991, up from about 2 percent in 1990.

### Report Urges Creation of Capital Markets

MB2612092892 Harare *THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE*  
in English 17 Dec 92 p 9

[Text] Southern African Development Community (SADC) member states have been urged to step up the creation of capital markets in the region to help mobilise finance for industrial investment and export trade.

According to a SADC report capital markets in the region are either inadequate, under-developed or completely absent.

It said there was also a dearth of domestic savings and foreign exchange. Consequently, business people in the region had called for the creation of capital markets to finance industrial development.

The report proposed the formation of a cross-border investment facility to overcome financing constraints to investments across national boundaries.

A proposal had already been approved to set up a comprehensive export financing scheme which, when fully operational, would provide credit finance for both local and foreign currencies, including credit guarantees and insurance.

A facility to provide preshipment credit in both local and convertible currency which would enable the producer of exports to purchase required inputs was being put into place.

## Cameroon

### Fru Ndi To Attend Clinton Inauguration

AB2612195592 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 26 Dec 92

[passages in italics broadcast in English]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] John Fru Ndi has been invited by President Bill Clinton to attend inaugural events in Washington from 10 to 15 January. Although John Fru Ndi is still under house arrest, he was contacted by phone. Here is John Fru Ndi with Yves Roger Monambati:

[Begin recording] [Fru Ndi] *I have the invitation to attend the swearing in ceremony of the president of the United States, President Bill Clinton, and I will personally attend.*

[Monambati] *What do you think of this invitation?*

[Fru Ndi] *I mean it is a trip that I should go. I have the invitation that I should come with about four people so I am leaving here with my delegation to the United States. And the swearing in is on the 20th of January so I should leave here between the 10th and the 15th of January. But the spokesman of the government says there are no political prisoners in Cameroon, so [pause] and the governor here and the contingent commander say they are surrounding my house because they want to protect my life from people coming to kill me. So I think if I want to go out they should allow me to go out, if they are sincere, if the Cameroon Government is sincere and honest with what they are saying. [end recording]*

### High Court Orders Release of Political Prisoners

AB2412215792 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 23 Dec 92

[Summary from poor reception] "(?The Bamenda) High Court today ordered the release of 38 prisoners" without conditions and others on bail amounting to 1,000,000 CFA francs.

[Paris AFP in French at 1814 GMT on 23 December adds the following: "The High Court in Bamenda—capital of the northwest Anglophone province—ordered the immediate release of 38 prisoners and the release on bail of 134 others, the Cameroonian National radio announced today. The persons who were released included Mr. Victorin Hameni Bieleu, chairman of the Union of Cameroon Democratic Forces, and campaign director of Mr. John Fru Ndi, the presidential candidate of the Social Democratic Front who came second in the presidential elections."]

### Said Taken to 'Unknown' Site

AB2712121392 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 27 Dec 92

[Excerpt] In Cameroon, several dozen people imprisoned at Bamenda, capital of the Northwest Province, are reported to have been transferred to an unknown destination. According to the Social Democratic Front, John Fru Ndi's opposition movement, about half a dozen buses arrived yesterday evening in the provincial capital—which has been under a state of emergency for the past two months—to take the prisoners. These are made up, mostly, of the 72 detainees whose release was ordered on 23 December by the Bamenda County Court. [passage omitted]

### Detainees Transferred to Yaounde

AB2712221592 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 27 Dec 92

[Excerpt] In Cameroon this morning, the authorities transferred 173 detainees from Bamenda to Yaounde. The release of 30 and the granting of bail to another 140 was ordered on 23 December by the Bamenda high court, but the Cameroonian authorities ignored this. They seem to be encumbered with these prisoners, including the Union of Cameroon Democratic Forces leader, Victor Hameni Bieleu.

Most of these detainees were arrested in the Northwest Province, in which a state of emergency has been imposed for exactly two months now. But most of them, like Hameni Bieleu, who was arrested on 3 November at Nkongsamba, had already been sent to Yaounde and then brought back to Bamenda. As the prosecutor recognized during the trial, there were no charges against most of these so-called accused people. According to the peculiar legislation in this Anglophone region, any accused person can be released on bail if he is accused of any common law offense. This was exactly what Justice Minister Douala Moutome had admitted publicly, because the authorities blatantly deny the existence of any political prisoners in Cameroon. [passage omitted]

### Report of Fru Ndi Arrest Attempt

AB2812101692 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 28 Dec 92

[Text] There is renewed concern over the fate of the main opposition leader, John Fru Ndi. According to many sources close to the opposition, the security forces surrounding the Social Democratic Front [SDF] leader's home in Bamenda are said to have attempted yesterday to arrest Mr. Fru Ndi, who, it will be recalled, has been under house arrest since the end of October. The people are said to have opposed this and clashes are said to have occurred until late into the night. It is not known if there were any victims. Gunshots are said to have been heard and power was cut in the town. The opposition fears for Mr. Fru Ndi's life, and says that attempts are being made to transfer him to an unknown destination.



It will be recalled that there was a similar occurrence on the night of 26 December, when 173 prisoners, who had hitherto been detained at the Bamenda Mobile Joint Brigade, were forcefully put on buses, despite the Bamenda High Court's decision to release some of them.

In a communique issued this morning, the SDF condemned the use of such methods, which it said, is the outcome of the state of emergency. The SDF reiterated its demand for President Paul Biya to leave office.

### **Minister Praises Outgoing U.S. Ambassador**

*AB2512220192 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 25 Dec 92*

[Excerpt] The minister of external relations, Ferdinand Leopold Oyono, has congratulated the outgoing U.S. ambassador to Cameroon, Madame Frances Cook, for her contribution and the reinforcement of bilateral relations between Yaounde and Washington.

Leopold Oyono was speaking yesterday at a farewell dinner in honor of the U.S. ambassador who has come to the end of her three-year term of service. The minister expressed the wish that greater nations such as the United States give assistance to Africa like they are doing in Eastern Europe. [passage omitted]

## **Chad**

### **Dissident Former Minister Arrested in Cameroon**

*AB2412165392 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 24 Dec 92*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Chad's Government has had some good news at last. They have announced today that Colonel Abbas Koty, who allegedly led a failed coup attempt last June, has been picked up in neighboring Cameroon, but as Mohamad Ahmad Adamu reports in this telex from Ndjamen, it is unclear whether Col. Koty will be returned to Chad:

In his statement to the press, Prime Minister Yodoyman explained that the dissident former Defense Minister Col. Abbas Koty, had been arrested on Wednesday [16 December] last week in the city of Maroua in northern Cameroon. He was picked up together with other people who were transporting arms on the Cameroonian territory and then transferred to the capital, Yaounde. The prime minister said the current defense minister, Loum Hissanou Laina, had been in Cameroon since Sunday to clarify the situation.

When asked about the possibility of having Abbas Koty extradited, Mr. Yodoyman said that the government was still checking whether an extradition agreement exists between Chad and Cameroon. It is also unclear, he said, what Cameroonian law says about grave offenses, such as

transporting arms with the intention of attacking a neighboring territory. In Chad, the Forum for Democratic Change, an umbrella organization of about 15 political parties, said at a press conference this morning, that it opposes the extradition of Mr. Koty and claimed that there is no extradition agreement between Chad and Cameroon.

For its part, the Chadian League of Human Rights said in an official statement that if extradited, Abbas Koty and his associates would not benefit from all the guarantees of a fair trial and may undergo the same treatment meted out to several dissidents extradited from Nigeria earlier this year, many of whom were executed in secret. The arrest of Col. Koty followed Prime Minister Yodoyman's recent visit to Cameroon where he met with his counterpart, Simon Achidi Achu.

## **Congo**

### **Prime Minister Presents New Government**

*AB2512170392 Paris AFP in English 1639 GMT 25 Dec 92*

[Text] Brazzaville, Dec 25 (AFP)—Congolese Prime Minister Claude Antoine Dacosta on Friday [25 December] presented a new government of "national union" which comprises members of the opposition Union for a Democratic Renewal (URD) and the former single Congolese Workers Party (PTC).

Congo's President Pascal Lissouba named Dacosta, an agronomist, as prime minister on December 6 in a bid to quell growing political discontent, which saw two people killed and 25 injured in demonstrations in early December. Dacosta, 60, said his prime mission would be to prepare early general elections.

The PTC, the seven-party URD coalition and Lissouba supporters reached a power-sharing agreement earlier this week ending a political crisis after last-minute mediation by Gabon's President Omar Bongo.

The two opposition groups will send 12 ministers including Democratic Rally for Social Progress leader Jean-Pierre Tshystere Tchikaya (mines energy and oil) and a member of the PCT's central committee, Camara Dekamo (communication, postal services and telecommunications), to the new cabinet.

Nine others are close to Lissouba.

They include Clement Mouamba who will continue to head the finance and budget ministry, Benjamin Bounkoulou who will run the ministry of foreign affairs, cooperation and the French-speaking world, and Jean-Francois Tchibinda Kouango who will be at the helm of the justice ministry.

The defense ministry will be headed by General Raymond Damase N'Gollo, and the interior ministry by Colonel Francois Ayayem.

Dacosta, from the economic capital Pointe Noire, has spent the past 25 years outside the country, working with the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation and at the World Bank.

He replaces Maurice Stephane Bongho-Nouarra, whose position was undermined last month when the national assembly voted a no-confidence motion against him.

Lissouba's reaction was to dissolve parliament and call early elections at a date still to be fixed while keeping Bongho-Nouarra in office. But opposition parties mounted strikes and street demonstrations in protest.

## Rwanda

### Alliance for Democracy Opposed to Agreement

EA2412212592 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 24 Dec 92

[Text] Representatives of the Ecologists' Party [PECO], the Coalition for the Defense of the Republic [CDR], President Habyarimana's Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND], the Party for Democracy in Rwanda [PADER], and the Rwandan Republican Party [PARER], which make up the Alliance for the Reinforcement of Democracy, met on 23 December to examine the problems currently overwhelming our country in the political field.

They reviewed in particular the decisions made at the Arusha talks on power sharing within the framework of establishing a broad based transitional government.

The Alliance for the Reinforcement of Democracy reaffirmed its support for the negotiations which are likely to restore real and durable peace in our country. The Alliance was nevertheless opposed to any negotiations aimed at transferring power to the political family made up of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF], the Republican Democratic Movement [MDR], the Liberal Party [PL], and the Social Democratic Party [PSD], because they have chosen to acquire power by means of arms and violence.

It is in this framework that the representatives of the Alliance for the Reinforcement of Democracy denounce the content of the communique from Arusha, according to which the RPF, MDR, PL, and PSD political family allocated itself 16 portfolios out of the 21 which will make up the future Council of Ministers. This means that this bloc constitutes 80 percent of the broad based transitional government.

Thus, the communique goes on to say, this [political] family will have no difficulty in having all its decisions passed, if we refer ourselves to the Arusha III agreement, which stipulates that if there is a lack of consensus, decisions will be made by a two-thirds majority, that is 66 percent of the members of the Council of Ministers.

The member parties of the Alliance reaffirm their decision not to participate in that government. They are

convinced that this government, which would be set up in an antidemocratic manner, will not have the opportunity to be operational in Rwanda.

Consequently, PECO, CDR, MRND, PADER, and PARER call upon all Rwandans to sabotage this plan which betrays all those who cherish peace and real democracy.

### MRND Offers Plan for Distributing Posts

EA2612204492 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 26 Dec 92

[Excerpts] The National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND] held a press conference yesterday at the Diplomat Hotel in Kigali, where it reiterated its threat of not participating in the future transitional government, if the current distribution of ministerial posts was approved.

The MRND is making new proposals which even go beyond the executive power. Regarding parliament, 12 deputies should come from parties outside the two alliances [the pro-MRND and the pro-Rwanda Patriotic Front, RPF], while the rest should be equally distributed between the two blocs. Robert Simba reports. [passage omitted]

[Simba] The MRND seems to have made a firm decision not to participate in the future broad based transitional government, if no modifications are made to the scenario agreed upon in Arusha. The MRND considers the proposed government to be antidemocratic, because it gives other parties such as the MRND, the role of mere onlookers.

[Sentence indistinct]. Concerning the government, the MRND bases itself on two options—one proposed by the churches' contact committee, and the other proposed by the Alliance for the Reinforcement of Democracy—in order to present a third one which is as follows: the Republican Democratic Movement [MDR] would get four ministries, including the premiership which is counted as two. The MRND would get four ministries. The RPF would get three including the deputy premier. The Rwanda Socialist Party [PSD] would get three. The Liberal Party [PL] would get three. The Coalition for the Defense of the Republic [CDR] would get three, and the other parties would get two. [passage omitted]

As for the parliament, parties who do not belong to any alliance will share 12 seats, that is two seats each, while the rest—58 seats—will be shared equally among the Democratic Force for Change and the Alliance for the Reinforcement of Democracy. The MRND would have the chairmanship, MDR the vice chairmanship, and the CDR the secretariat.

As for the judiciary, the president of the Supreme Court and the five vice presidents, these would be elected by the National Assembly from a list presented by the government, providing two candidates per post. The MRND proposed the following allocation: the president of the Supreme Court, PSD; courts and tribunals,



MRND; cassation court, RPF; constitutional court, Ecologists' Party; the Council of State, MDR, and the court of accounts would be allocated to the PL.

### Various Parties Respond

EA2712213292 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 27 Dec 92

[Excerpts] The reaction of the opposition parties—the Republican Democratic Movement [MDR], Social Democratic Party [PSD], and the Liberal Party [PL]—to the Arusha negotiations, in particular regarding the establishment of a broad-based transitional government is the result of a four-day meeting aimed at coordinating the three parties' positions.

Concerning the distribution of portfolios, the MDR, PSD, and PL have the following proposals: On 22 December they put forward two options, the first of which is that President Habyarimana's Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND] will be allocated four portfolios plus the presidency of the Republic. The MDR will get four portfolios including the prime ministry. The Rwanda Patriotic Front [RPF] will get four portfolios. The PSD will get three portfolios. The PL will get three portfolios. The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] will get one portfolio, and other parties two.

The second option is as follows: MRND, four portfolios plus the president of the Republic; RPF, four portfolios; MDR, four portfolios, including the prime minister; PSD, four portfolios; PL, four portfolios; and PDC, one portfolio. [passage omitted]

Regarding the prominent independent personalities who could provide an alternative solution for the two last portfolios, since, according to the three parties, the MRND rejects this possibility, claiming that it is impossible to have such people, and in order to avoid a deadlock in the negotiations, the MDR, PSD, and PL propose to allocate the two remaining portfolios to the PSD and PL.

On the possibility of the MRND opting not to participate in the broad-based transitional government, the three parties feel that the non-participation of the MRND in the broad-based transitional government only hampers the MRND. If the MRND feels dissatisfied and prefers to be in the opposition, the MDR, PSD, and PL do not have any objection to that. Furthermore, they [the three parties] are ready to form the next government with the RPF and other parties [words indistinct].

### Zaire

#### Group Claims Responsibility for Army Attack

AB2412184392 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 24 Dec 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A Zairian rebel group calling itself the Workers' and Peasants' Movement of Congo, has claimed responsibility for the attack last week on a Zairian Army unit. The attack in the Kasindi area in the northeast of Zaire near the Ugandan border led to a spate of house burning and shooting and prompted up to 5,000 people to flee across the border into Uganda. One of the leaders of the Workers' and Peasants' Movement, Mohamed Nassure, is in Uganda at the moment. On the line to Kampala, [name indistinct] Saye put it to Mr. Nassure, that with Zaire's opposition leader, Etienne Tshisekedi, still in office as prime minister, there was no need for armed rebellion.

[Begin recording] [Nassure] Tshisekedi as a person, has good wishes and goodwill, you know, in order to bring democracy, that is correct, but Tshisekedi doesn't have a forum. So, Tshisekedi doesn't have all the means to deal with Mobutu because Mobutu is a dictator and he doesn't want a peaceful solution. All along, he has been blocking the way to Tshisekedi's government, and this is true. You have witnessed it now, as the looting is continuing in Kisangani yesterday and yesterday, but one was in Rutshuru and Goma [sentence as heard]. So, this shows clearly that Tshisekedi doesn't have enough power to deal with this situation.

[Saye] Thursday [17 December] a week ago, your people attacked an army detachment in Kasindi. Do you believe that such actions will help you unseat the government? I mean, what will such actions lead to?

[Nassure] In fact, Madam, what I have to point out before I could answer that question is that Workers' and Peasants' Movement of Congo is a movement that is including so many parties inside and so many groups—political groups—inside. So, we are not only in Kivu Province, we are also in Kisangani, and we are also in Kinshasa, and in Kasai, and even in Lubumbashi, that is Shaba Province. But the attack of Kasindi was just a reply to what was planned by Mobutu's soldiers. You know, there is a robbery organized by the Army soldiers who are looting civilian property along that route. So, we had to reply.

[Saye] So, how many men have you got?

[Nassure] At the moment, the trained people which we have, we have 3,000 very well trained people, but the recruitment is continuing everywhere and people are coming to join us in a big number. So, I can tell you that we are even over 20,000 [number as heard].

[Saye] And where do you get your weapons?

[Nassure] As I told you earlier, the Zairian Army is no longer an army which has got discipline and there was a [pauses] you know, whatever you want from that army, you can get it. [end recording]

## Kenya

### Temporary Fuel Restrictions Tied to Somali Events

EA2412195892 Nairobi KNA in English 1630 GMT  
24 Dec 92

[Text] Nairobi, 24 Dec (KNA)—The government today agreed there was temporary partial restriction on consumption of existing stocks of jet fuel and especially at Jomo Kenyatta international airport in order to stretch them until more imports arrive. The permanent secretary [PS] for the Ministry of Energy, Mr Crispus Mutitu, explained this in a statement while responding to today's press reports that the aviation fuel crisis deepened yesterday with a number of local air operators' canceling flights due to lack of the commodity from local dealers.

Mr Mutitu said that, owing to the current massive food airlift to Somalia, the consumption of aviation fuel had increased by threefold from one million liters per day to three million. He said the country's jet fuel stocks which were planned to last 30 days now lasts for 10 days only.

The PS however said that the government was working together with the oil companies to speed up importation of additional jet fuel to meet the increased demand. This, he added, would take not more than 10 days to bring the situation under control. Mr Mutitu further assured customers that supply from Moi airport, Mombasa, would continue to operate normally and notified the public that there were enough stocks of other products like super and regular fuel, diesel, and kerosene.

According to World Food Program (WFP) regional information officer, Ms Brenda Burton, they had canceled some of its relief flights to Somalia and put today's flights on hold pending further development. She said they had been forced to cancel nine flights since Monday [21 December] because of unavailability of the fuel. Normally, WFP makes 19 flights to different destinations in Somalia from Mombasa and two from Nairobi.

### WFP Flights Diverted From Sudan, Somalia

AB2512143992 Paris AFP in English 1430 GMT  
25 Dec 92

[Text] Nairobi, Dec 25 (AFP)—The U.N. World Food Programme (WFP) has diverted two cargo planes to northeastern Kenya from regular operations in Somalia and Sudan, after heavy rains made roads in northern Kenya impassable to relief convoys destined for refugee camps in the region.

A WFP statement issued here Friday [25 December] said a chartered Buffalo aircraft, one of two which provides the relief lifeline from Lokichoggio to southern Sudan, delivered 15 tonnes of food in two flights from Garissa to Liboi in northeastern Kenya before returning to Nairobi for refueling.

Food stocks have been critically low in Liboi camp, home to some 49,000 refugees, most of whom are

Somalis, and the WFP plans to airlift food to Liboi two to four times per day over the next five days, or until truck fleets currently blocked on flooded roads can make it through, the statement said.

The statement said food was also needed urgently in Mandera camp, where some 64,000 refugees have not received fresh relief food supplies for more than two weeks.

On Friday, a Canadian Air Force plane which had been ferrying WFP relief food to various destinations within Somalia since early September delivered 12.5 tonnes of wheat flour from Nairobi to Mandera, and depending on refugee needs in camps in Somalia, and availability of fuel in Nairobi, the WFP may divert further flights to Mandera over the next few days, the statement said.

The WFP ships food for about 500,000 Somali, Sudanese and Ethiopian refugees in Kenya, and presently has sufficient food in the pipeline for the refugee programme until at least March next year, after which an additional 85,000 tonnes of various food commodities will be required until the end of the year.

However, truck convoys ferrying WFP-donated food to refugee camps in northern Kenya have been cut off for the last two weeks due to unseasonal rains.

The roads, which have greatly deteriorated due to heavy traffic from relief vehicles, have become a virtual mud-bath, obstructing CARE relief agency truck convoys, which deliver food to refugees in Kenya on behalf of WFP, the statement said.

### Grenade Attack at Mandera Police Station

EA2512152792 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting  
Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 25 Dec 92

[Text] Six grenades fired by heavily-armed bandits believed to have come from a neighboring country exploded inside Mandera police station on Wednesday [23 December] morning, injuring six Ethiopians of the Oromo Liberation Front, a policeman, and damaging the roof of the CID [Criminal Investigation Department] offices. The injured policeman told reporters from his hospital bed that he was shot on the thigh. The fierce exchange of fire was also heard at the local GK [Government of Kenya] prison, where armed bandits engaged security personnel in a fierce gun battle. The Ethiopians, who surrendered themselves to the Kenyan authorities with their weapons three weeks ago, have been camping at the Mandera police station and spending nights outside.

### Moi Bans Truck Movement, Comments on Elections

EA2712191592 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting  
Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 27 Dec 92

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today banned the movement of lorries on Monday [28 December] night, the eve of the general election. The

president directed the police to ensure that the ban is enforced on that night in order to curb the importation of voters to other districts. He, however, said candidates who wish to ferry their supporters to the polling stations within the constituencies were free to do so on 29th morning but not Monday night.

President Moi at the same time cautioned KANU [Kenya African National Union] supporters countrywide that the opposition planned to lace alcohol with hallucinating drugs with a view to ensuring that people who take it overslept and missed voting on that day. He advised KANU supporters to avoid alcohol on election eve lest they fell prey to that plot that is aimed at denying the party outright victory.

President Moi was addressing a mammoth campaign rally at Kitale showground in Trans-Nzoia District [western Kenya].

The president at the same time condemned leaders who sneak out of the country mysteriously and re-enter in the same way, adding that such people must have sinister motives. He said the first vice chairman of FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya, Mr. Paul Muite, had recently travelled to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and then to Uganda and back to the country through the same route. President Moi said unless Mr. Muite had a sinister motive he ought to have travelled direct from Nairobi to Entebbe instead of going through Addis Ababa. He said people aspiring to positions of leadership of this nation ought to be transparent both in their words and deeds.

President Moi further said it was a pity that some of the opposition leaders and an envoy in Nairobi were recently spreading rumors and inciting wananchi [citizens] in Mathare constituency [in Nairobi] to stage riots if KANU won the Tuesday elections.

The head of state also said the government was aware of a plot by the opposition to disrupt elections in Kericho, Kisii, and Muhoroni in Kisumu District.

He said the government was alert and will do everything possible to ensure peace and tranquility prevailed throughout the country so as to give Kenyans a chance to cast their votes on polling day. He further said the KANU government is committed to the security of wananchi and their property 24 hours [a day] and will not abandon that responsibility. [passage omitted]

#### **FORD Secretary General's Car Damaged in Clash**

*AB2712190592 Paris AFP in English 1815 GMT 27 Dec 92*

[Text] Nairobi, Dec 27 (AFP)—Three people were seriously injured and a car belonging to opposition Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD) secretary general Martin Shikuku was damaged in a clash in western Kenya, the official Kenya News Agency reported Sunday [27 December].

According to the agency, the trouble started when Shikuku drove past the venue of a campaign meeting by Francis Atwoli, a parliamentary candidate of the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU), as he was heading for his own campaign rally venue three kilometres (about two miles away).

But the agency did not indicate whether Shikuku was also injured in the ensuing stone-throwing and fighting before police intervened and restored calm.

Election-related violence throughout the country has already claimed more than a dozen lives and left many others injured since the campaigns started nearly two months ago for Kenya's first multi-party general elections in 26 years, scheduled for Tuesday.

Nine opposition parties are challenging KANU in the presidential and legislative polls, to be held simultaneously.

#### **AFP Cites Islamic Discontent in Election Runup**

*AB2712144592 Paris AFP in English 1255 GMT 27 Dec 92*

[Text] Nairobi, Dec 27 (AFP)—Members of Kenya's small Moslem minority say discontent is mounting following clashes between Islamic fundamentalists and police in the runup to the first multi-party elections in 26 years Tuesday [29 December].

Fundamentalists angry at the government's refusal to legalise an Islamic political party and the arrest of a Moslem preacher on treason charges have taken to the streets of the Moslem-dominated town of Mombasa several times in recent months.

Several people have been killed, the latest being a man beaten to death Thursday as supporters of the outlawed Islamic Party of Kenya (IPK) fought street battles with militants of the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU).

Anti-government slogans have recently been painted on walls in Mombasa's Arab-style old town, long a KANU stronghold, and diplomats and analysts here fear further unrest in Mombasa, once a slave-trading port on the Indian Ocean coast.

IPK leaders have instructed their supporters to vote for the opposition Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD) in Kenya. Three of its officials are running for parliament on a FORD-Kenya ticket.

But fears of further violence in Mombasa were raised Saturday when IPK leaders vowed to keep buses and lorries off the streets from sunset Sunday, saying they wanted to stop KANU "rigging the election by bussing in voters."

"If KANU starts trouble there will be problems," said Abubakar Awadha, an IPK official in Mombasa.



Kenya's Moslems, many of mixed Arab or Somali descent, are believed to number about two million of the east African country's 24 million people.

They live mainly on the Indian Ocean coast and in the northeast, but there are growing populations in Nairobi and other inland cities.

Preacher Sheikh Khalid Balala faces treason charges for imagining the possibility of President Daniel arap Moi's death during a sermon.

His arrest in a mosque in July sparked fury among Moslems who complained they had long been branded as the descendants of slave traders and sidelined in Kenyan politics, dominated by inland Christians.

Anger may be defused on the eve of the election, however, as a Mombasa magistrate has said he will be freed Monday if the government fails to give long-delayed permission to start his trial.

"The State is trying to delay things to make sure that Balala is in prison when the elections take place," said the preacher's lawyer Taib Ali Taib.

"Even moderate Moslems are angry because they feel that the government could have been less heavy-handed over the Balala case," said a Moslem businessman in Nairobi who declined to be named. "There will inevitably be a backlash."

Moslem militants announced their intention to form the IPK in January, a month after President Daniel arap Moi lifted a ban on opposition parties.

Speculation that Iran or Sudan may be funding the IPK has never been proved, according to diplomats here who say the party's appeal is limited, even among Moslems.

#### **IPK Warned Not To Interfere in Public Transport**

*EA2712212592 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 27 Dec 92*

[Text] The Coast Provincial Security Committee has issued a strong warning to members of the unregistered Islamic Party of Kenya, IPK, against taking the law in their hands by interfering with the movement of public transport in the province. The Coast Provincial commissioner, Michael Kamau, assured members of the public that the government took the threat seriously and will deal firmly with the offenders. Kamau, reading a statement on behalf of the committee after a closed door meeting, stressed that the government will not allow any person or group of people to take the law in their hands, cause alarm or despondency, especially during the election time.

The ban on the movement of vehicles was announced by IPK's Mombasa Branch officials, allegedly to stop KANU [Kenya African National Union] supporters from rigging the elections by importing voters.

#### **Commission Head Comments on Candidates' Security**

*EA2412191392 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1600 GMT 24 Dec 92*

[Text] The attorney general, Amos Wako, together with chairman of the Electoral Commission, Justice Zaccheus Chesoni, today said that the law did not recognize individuals who defected to other parties after being nominated. In a press briefing, Chesoni also revealed that the government would provide security to all presidential nominees, tailored to their needs.

[Begin Chesoni recording] The arrangements that have been made are that the presidential candidates should see the commissioner of police to discuss security—those who require special security, and also because the nature of the security to be offered to presidential candidates is more complicated than the security offered to ordinary [parliamentary] candidates. The presidential candidates will have their preferences, they have their different problems, and consequently it's better if the matter is handled between each candidate and the commissioner of police.

However, in general, it is agreed, and the government has agreed, that they will ensure that adequate security is provided to ensure that agents of every presidential candidate are enabled to reach and be present freely, peacefully at each polling station where they are supposed to be stationed. [end recording]

#### **Outlines Voting Procedures, Rules**

*EA2512194792 Nairobi KNA in English 1440 GMT 25 Dec 92*

[Text] Nairobi, 25 Dec (KNA)—The chairman of the Electoral Commission, Justice Zaccheus Chesoni has said that agents and supporters of political parties shall not be allowed to wear party uniforms like t-shirts, caps, badges, vests or banners identifying them directly or indirectly with the candidates they support during the polling day on 29th of this month. Justice Chesoni said that after holding a consultative meeting between all political parties and the attorney general yesterday, 24 December 1992, it was resolved that voters shall wear ordinary clothing, apart from agents of all candidates, who will be issued with designated badges by presiding officers upon them identifying themselves by producing official appointment letters.

Briefing the press this afternoon in his anniversary towers office, Mr Chesoni said that the meeting also resolved that those with voter cards but whose names do not appear in the voters' registers will be allowed to participate in the voting exercise. He, however, said that no one would be allowed to vote without the national identity card.

No elector shall be allowed to use the application for replacement card or a police abstract to vote even if they

bear the number of the lost id. Any other document apart from the national identity card will open a door to malpractices, he said.

He said that the commission had approached the treasury and the office of the president on the possibility of issuing id cards to those who do not have [them] before next week's 29 election and so far he was happy that the office of the vice president had availed kshs [Kenyan shillings] 1,000,000 to be used for the transportation and accommodation of registrar of persons officials to areas where there is need to replace new ids like clash and banditry areas.

Justice Chesoni called on all persons taking part in the general elections as officials in one capacity or another to ensure that they take an oath of secrecy before a magistrate, commissioner of oaths or a kadhi, which they will be required to produce to the presiding officers before they are allowed into the precincts of the commission.

He directed that the coordinators pay all the personnel that the commission has engaged, saying that the Electoral Commission had set aside adequate funds to pay all its workers.

Mr Chesoni clarified that of the 35,000 ballot boxes that the ODA [Official Development Aid—from Japan] promised to finance for the coming elections, so far he said the commission has received only 34,850. He said that to date 31,347 ballot boxes have been distributed to each of the 10,449 following stations.

Saying that each box is capable of holding 800-850 ballot papers, Justice Chesoni said that the three boxes in each polling station will be for presidential, parliamentary, and civic candidates. He said that to differentiate the boxes, the presidential box shall have a serial number followed by the letter [as received] "1".

Of the remaining 3,503 boxes, Mr Chesoni said that 188 boxes had been sent to each of the 188 constituencies for training purposes, while the remaining 3,315 boxes are in the store.

Mr Chesoni, who was accompanied by the director of elections Mr Ryanga and Commissioners Gabriel Mukele and Samuel Kivutu noted, that by that all political parties have decided not to boycott the coming general elections depicts their maturity and dedication and their being mindful of the needs of their voters who require representation [sentence as received]. He also hailed them for accepting the code of conduct which the commission had drafted.

Mr Chesoni sent his goodwill greetings and best wishes to all candidates, voters, the attorney general, the Kenya Government, and the courts during Christmas and coming new year.

### **Warns Media Against Partiality**

*EA2612202792 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1600 GMT 26 Dec 92*

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Electoral Commission, Justice Zaccheus Chesoni today told the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation to avoid playing commercials or music in favor of any party on elections day. He said that no campaigning should take place in polling centers as this will lead to prosecution, as the election act does not allow it.

Chesoni was addressing a press conference in his office today. He pointed out that his commission does not interfere with the affairs of any party since [by] doing so, the commission will be interfering with the freedom of association of parties. He noted that agents of both parliamentary and civic seats will put their seal before polling can start, and they must make sure that all boxes are sealed before voting can start taking place. [passage omitted].

### **Comments on Election Results**

*EA2712211092 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1600 GMT 27 Dec 92*

[Text] The chairman of the Electoral Commission, Justice Zaccheus Chesoni, said today that the law was silent in the eventuality of a presidential run-off failing to produce a candidate with the required 25 percent popular vote in at least five provinces. However, Chesoni said that the speaker of the National Assembly would be required to set into motion the path to be followed in electing the president.

On the issue of when the results of the presidential elections would be announced, Chesoni said he could not specifically give a day or time but assured Kenyans that it would be at the earliest possible time. Chesoni was briefing the press during today's daily press briefing.

[Begin Chesoni recording] [The constitutional position] is that there is no vacuum in Kenya at any time, and because the Constitution provides that the president who is in office remains in office until the new president is appointed and sworn in, is elected and sworn in [sentence as heard]. So, swearing-in involves the chief justice, involves the attorney general, involves the government in general, so involves the security people, and arrangements have, proper arrangements have to be made—even the site for swearing-in, which has not yet been agreed on. So, I am sorry I can't tell you exactly how soon that will be done. But we hope it will be as immediate as possible. [end recording]

### **KANU, Electoral Commission Complicity Claimed**

*EA2512195292 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1600 GMT 25 Dec 92*

[Text] The FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya deputy director of elections, Raila Odinga, today indicated that his party would be filing prosecution charges against the top leadership of KANU [Kenya

African National Union]. Raila, in a press conference today, claimed that KANU had the elections regulations forcefully [as heard] forcing opposition candidates to defect to the KANU party.

Yesterday, the attorney general, Amos Wako, said the law did not recognize individuals defecting or withdrawing after validly being nominated.

[Begin Odinga recording] There is clear complicity between KANU and the Electoral Commission in the widespread withdrawals of their candidatures by opposition candidates affecting especially FORD-Kenya, because the Electoral Commission has not to date seen fit to advise candidates that it has no power to accept or approve withdrawals of candidature up to nomination. It would seem that the Electoral Commission is condoning if not encouraging illegal practices, which have included nearly 40 cases where opposition candidates are prevented from presenting their nomination papers. [end recording]

#### **KENDA Will Not Recognize KANU Government**

*EA2612164992 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1000 GMT 26 Dec 92*

[Text] The Kenya National Democratic Alliance, KENDA, presidential nominee, Mukaru Ng'ang'a said today he would not recognize a Kenya African National Union [KANU] government if it came back to power under whatever capacity.

Mukaru, in a telephone conversation with KTN, claimed the current elections would not be free and fair. He pointed out that there would be no evenness in the playing field for candidates who were not all endowed with the same resources. He gave himself as an example saying that he was financially handicapped and had no resources to get to the masses.

Mukaru also hit out at the Electoral Commission saying that it was partisan and was out to rig the elections in favor of KANU. The KENDA presidential nominee also pointed out that the election results could not truly present a popular vote count, saying that 3,500,000 voters had been denied identity cards.

Mukaru Ng'ang'a's party has only fielded one candidate in his Gatanga constituency, where he faces a daunting task of capturing a parliamentary seat.

#### **KBC Report on Defections to KANU**

*EA2712153092 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 27 Dec 92*

[Excerpts] With only hours remaining before the general elections, the ruling party, KANU [Kenya African National Union], appears to stand the best chances for victory compared to any of its rivals, judging from the large numbers of opposition nominees who have rejoined it. A KENYA NEWS AGENCY survey revealed that at least 49 [parliamentary] candidates who had been

nominated by various opposition parties from all parts of the country have withdrawn from the race and rejoined KANU.

FORD-Asili [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Original] suffered the biggest blow losing 18 of its nominees, followed very closely by FORD-Kenya which lost 17. The Democratic Party of Kenya, which had entered only 88 parliamentary candidates, has now lost 11 of them to KANU. Kenya National Congress, KNC, has lost three nominees. Of the 17 FORD-Kenya candidates, seven are from Northeastern Province, three from Eastern Province, and seven from Rift Valley. [passage omitted]

It is noteworthy that, of all the defections, no KANU candidate has withdrawn from the race and joined the opposition parties.

#### **DP Says 167 Candidates, Not 88**

*EA2712210592 Nairobi KNA in English 1500 GMT 27 Dec 92*

[Text] Nairobi, 27 Dec (KNA)—Democratic Party, DP, has confirmed that it has fielded 167 candidates to vie for parliamentary seats on the party's ticket in the country and not 88 as reported in a news bulletin on Kenya Broadcasting Corporation today. A press release issued by the party's national secretary and signed by Mr Kibaki Muriithi, the head of the secretariat, said that the story, attributed to KENYA NEWS AGENCY, was erroneous and far from a fair representation of the facts as they exist.

The statement said that out of the 167 candidates fielded by the party, 10 cases of the aspirants blocked during the nominations were in court pending final determination. The DP, the statement added, contrary to the impression being created by competing political establishments, is in a position to upstage KANU's [Kenya African National Union] previous leading role and nothing will stop in the way of the winning streak DP now commands with the Kenyan franchisees.

#### **Somalia**

#### **Ali Mahdi Expresses Regret for American Death**

*EA2412163192 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1400 GMT 24 Dec 92*

[Text] Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Somali Republic, speaking for himself and on behalf of the government and the Somali people, today sent messages of condolences to President George Bush and the American people on the death of the American civilian official who was killed while performing humanitarian work for Somalia.

The president also sent a similar message to the family and relatives of the deceased. In his message, Mr. Mahdi expressed regret over the incident, which happened in



Baardheere District. He appealed to the Somali people to give full support to U.S.-led foreign forces who are in the country to help our people.

#### **Radio Reports Arrival of Troops in Baardheere**

*EA2412190792 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 24 Dec 92*

[Text] A total of 1,000 American and French troops have reached Baardheere in order to provide thousands of starving Somalis with humanitarian supplies. American marines in APC's and French paratroopers are eager to assist the needy. Multinational troops are expected to distribute relief food as soon as possible to the communities of Baardheere and Oddur towns.

#### **Troops Arrive in Oddur**

*EA2512182792 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1400 GMT 25 Dec 92*

[Text] U.S. Marines and French troops today arrived in Oddur District [about 300 km northwest of Mogadishu] of Bakool region in the context of the efforts by multinational troops to deliver humanitarian supplies to the needy.

#### **Ali Mahdi, Aidid Meet 26 Dec, Sign Accords**

*EA2612210692 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 26 Dec 92*

[Text] Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Republic of Somalia, and General Mohamed Farah Aidid, met for third time at the U.S. Embassy in Mogadishu today.

At the end of the meeting, attended by Mr. Robert B. Oakley, the U.S. ambassador to Somalia, the two sides signed new agreements. They included:

1. To settle all tribal conflicts within a framework solution encompassing all claims, apart from the destruction of property in the civil war;
2. To settle all political issues through a political committee as soon as possible;
3. To implement the seven articles of the joint communique passed on 11 December and to hold a big peaceful demonstration on 28 December which will be led by Ali Mahdi Mohamed and General Mohamed Farah Aidid. The aim is to destroy all the apparent boundaries within Mogadishu city;
4. To stop the enmity within Mogadishu city and outside it, that is, the areas where fighting is currently taking place.

After the signing of the agreement, the president said that he was very happy with the way in which the joint committee from the two sides had agreed to implement the seven-article agreement signed 14 days ago. Likewise the president said that he was very happy with today's meeting, where the reality of Somalia was discussed and where a good understanding was achieved.

Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed said he believed that, after 21 years of dictatorship and political suppression, the mind had today replaced the barrel of the gun in decisionmaking. He also said it was now the duty of every Somali to work towards saving the suffering Somali people. The president sent a message of condolences to the U.S. serviceman recently involved in a mine explosion.

General Mohamed Farah said on the occasion that this agreement greatly contributed towards regaining the unity and dignity of the United Somali Congress and for Somalis to come together.

Mr. Robert B. Oakley said he congratulated all the Somali people, who were friends of the U.S. in their great victory, and said he was very happy with this. Finally, both Ali Mahdi Mohamed and Aidid asked Mr. Robert B. Oakley to thank George Bush and Bill Clinton, the outgoing and President-elect in the White House, respectively.

#### **Former Envoy Discusses 4 Jan Faction Meeting**

*LD2712185992 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 27 Dec 92*

[Interview with Muhammad Said Samatur, former Somali ambassador to France and Italy, by Farida Ayari; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Samatur] We welcome the fact that two Somali factions should have reached a peace agreement, and that is what we have been aiming at, that all the Somali parties should be reconciled. But what we find a bit odd, and incomprehensible, is that lots of people are only interested in Ali Mahdi and Mohammad Farah Aidid, and are concentrating all the necessary efforts on Mogadishu. Because neither Ali Mahdi nor Mohammad Farah Aidid controls the rest of Somalia, and at the same time they—and especially Mohammad Farah Aidid—have not yet made peace with the other political and military forces in the country, whether it be Somali National Front, Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, Somali Patriotic Movement or Somali Democratic Movement, and the reality of Somalia has been somewhat distorted.

What is really the true aim of this initiative which for nearly three weeks (?has been concentrating) only on Mogadishu, while ignoring the other political and military movements which exist in the north, in the center, in the south, (?most of) the country?

[Ayari] So a peace agreement between Ali Mahdi and Mohammad Farah Aidid does not mean a peace agreement for the whole of Somalia at all?

[Samatur] Not at all. They are aware of this themselves, but the impression is being given that the fate of Somalia lies in Mogadishu, which is not the true state of affairs at

all. We are very, very shocked by the fact that the other organizations which control the most vital area of the country are being ignored. There has been no attempt to contact them politically, or to ask them their political opinions on the future of their country.

[Ayari] You have been in Addis Ababa for several weeks, and you are trying to get all the Somali factions round the same table. There are more than 10 of them. Are you hopeful of being able to bring all of them together?

[Samatur] All the Somali factions have been invited. So far we are sure that at least 10 will try to come. I don't yet have the reaction of the Somali National Movement in the north, which has proclaimed the independent state of Somaliland. But the others have agreed, and they—including Aidid, Ali Mahdi and everyone—have demonstrated their willingness to meet round a table. But I think this national will is a bit (?worn down) by the protagonists who are today in charge of the future of Somalia, wrongly [as heard].

[Ayari] But the 4 January meeting is to be held at the initiative of the United Nations?

[Samatur] [words indistinct] the United Nations, the initiative of the United Nations, and [word indistinct] what we learned through the press—because we don't have direct contacts with the UN secretary general—and the people to whom he gave the responsibility have completely disappeared into thin air. We are not in contact with them. We know only one thing: That all the Somali factions will be gathered at this conference on 4 January [words indistinct].

[Ayari] Since the beginning of Operation Restore Hope, there has been a controversy over whether the Somali factions should be disarmed. How do you, as a Somali citizen and politician, regard this?

[Samatur] The fact that all the political efforts and attention have been concentrated on Mogadishu has created suspicion in the rest of Somalia. So (?this makes) disarming difficult.

The international community and the countries which have arrived in our country in force, this bottleneck of troops in our country, (?and) no one has any program, we have no idea what they are intending [sentence as heard]. But the question of weapons demands that there should be consultations with Somali political circles, to find out what the purpose of disarming is.

[Ayari] So logically, the question of disarming should be on the agenda for the meeting of 4 January?

[Samatur] Of course, but when the resolution was approved, they showed goodwill and readiness to take part in the disarming of the population. But the political and diplomatic behavior gives us the impression (?that they) favor one region and allow the others to attack the other regions. How do you expect people whom they have attacked and harassed to agree to disarm?

### **Aidid, Ali Mahdi Lead Mogadishu Peace March**

*AB2812093692 Paris AFP in English 0818 GMT 28 Dec 92*

[Text] Mogadishu, Dec 28 (AFP)—Somalia's main feuding warlords began a march along the city's so-called Green Line Monday [28 December] to demonstrate commitment to a U.S.-brokered peace accord reached on the weekend.

The Green Line has been a hellish free-fire zone between north Mogadishu, controlled by fighters loyal to leaders of rival factions within the United Somali Congress (USC), General Mohamed Farah Aidid and Ali Mahdi Mohamed.

The two warlords agreed in five hours of talks at the U.S. compound here to a four-point plan built around elimination of the Green Line. The line has become a symbol of the bloodshed and anarchy that have devastated Somalia since the overthrow of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre two years ago.

In the virtual absence of mass communication in Mogadishu, a peace march and demonstration along the Green Line was judged the most effective way of informing the population of the accord, and of the two leaders' willingness to work for implementation.

As the demonstration got under way, U.S. Marines were patrolling the streets of north Mogadishu for the first time since the joint military landing here December 9.

Marine spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Steve Ritter said the new patrols would be out day and night searching for heavy weapons belonging to renegade bands not aligned with either the SDM [Somali Democratic Movement] or USC.

A U.S. source said at least two temporary operations bases would be set up in north Mogadishu.

### **Ali Mahdi, Aidid Embrace, Address Public Rally**

*AB2812102792 Paris AFP in English 0923 GMT 28 Dec 92*

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, Dec 28 (AFP)—Rival Somali warlords Ali Mahdi Mohamed and Mohamed Farah Aidid embraced one another before thousands of their countrymen here Monday [28 December] and appealed for an end to the country's brutal factional strife. The two men, leaders of rival wings of the United Somali Congress, addressed a public rally to demonstrate their commitment to a U.S.-brokered peace accord reached at the weekend.

Hand in hand before a crowd outside the Parliament building, they called for unity in a nation that had descended into bloody anarchy, leaving tens of thousands of Somalis to die of disease and starvation in the past two years.

They had earlier begun a march along the city's so-called Green Line, a hellish free-fire zone between north Mogadishu, controlled by fighters loyal to Ali Mahdi and the south of capital controlled by Aidid partisans. [passage omitted]

### Latest Developments on Relief Efforts 28 Dec

#### French Reinforcements Arrive

AB2512130092 Paris AFP in English 1240 GMT 25 Dec 92

[Text] Mogadishu, Dec 25 (AFP)—France on Friday [25 December] beefed up its contingent in the U.S.-led Operation Restore Hope to assist starving Somalis, with the arrival here of an additional 440 troops and 22 combat helicopters.

The 10 Puma and 12 Gazelle helicopters, accompanied by 310 men of the 5th Helicopter Combat Regiment and backed by 70 logistic support vehicles, were unloaded from the La Foudre warship which left Djibouti on the Red Sea last Monday.

A further 130 men from the Foreign Legion based at Djibouti also disembarked.

The captain of the La Foudre, Francois Cluzel, said the latest arrivals would bring the total number of French troops in Somalia to around 900.

He said the French role in the famine-wracked country was not merely to provide security for relief convoys but also "to ensure general security in the country, in line with the wishes of the United Nations."

Three other French warships were due to unload fresh reinforcements here soon, he added.

The nearly 2,500 French troops assigned to the multinational force were to become fully operational by around December 29. The French troops are operating in the Somalia interior, away from the coastal regions.

#### UN Compound Attacked

AB2712090192 Paris AFP in English 0840 GMT 27 Dec 92

[Text] Mogadishu, Dec 27 (AFP)—Two U.S. F-18 jet fighters and two helicopter gunships were called in to repel a machine gun and rocket attack on a U.N. compound in north Mogadishu, a U.N. spokesman said Sunday [27 December].

Farouk Mawlawi, spokesman for UNISOM, the United Nations in Somalia, said the U.N. observers came under attack from small arms, machine guns and rocket launchers at 1:20 p.m. (1020 GMT) Saturday.

He said armed Somali guards employed in the compound engaged the attackers in a firefight, killing two and wounding several.

Mawlawi said the exact number and political affiliation of the attackers was not known.

He said a contingent of Pakistani U.N. peacekeepers evacuated the compound about two hours later, and that the F-18s and helicopters flew low over the area but did not fire.

The spokesman said U.N. observers would return to the compound and that security would be stepped up.

He said U.N. personnel in the Somali capital were being instructed to take added precautions in north Mogadishu, an area not yet regularly patrolled by the joint military force here.

#### Troops Land in Beledweyne

AB2812090492 Paris AFP in English 0651 GMT 28 Dec 92

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, Dec 28 (AFP)—Some 400 U.S. and Canadian troops landed in the north central bush town of Beledweyne Monday [28 December], securing the last link in a humanitarian aid network to feed Somalia's starving.

Chief Warrant Officer Eric Carlson said the 200 U.S. Marines and 200 Canadian special forces troops began landing in transport helicopters shortly after dawn and encountered no resistance as they secured the airfield. He said helicopter flights carrying humanitarian aid workers and shipments of food would be landing later in the day to set up a distribution grid for the region. Another 160 Canadian troops would follow each day through January 2, bringing the Canadian force to about one thousand, after which the U.S. force would withdraw, Carlson said.

Beledweyne was the last in a network of eight towns within Somalia's famine belt to be targeted for joint military force support. "We're trying to create an environment of security in which food can be distributed to starving people without fear from looting and attack," said Carlson. [passage omitted]

#### Marine Reportedly Kills Somali

AB2812105192 Paris AFP in English 1041 GMT 28 Dec 92

[Text] Mogadishu, Dec 28 (AFP)—A U.S. marine guard shot and killed a Somali gunman outside the Mogadishu Airport Monday [28 December] as the man fled with a camera stolen from a television crew, an eyewitness said. He said a film crew from the British cable network Visnews was accosted by two gunmen as they were leaving the airport at about 9:30 am (0630 GMT).

A Visnews cameraman was loading his gear into a truck parked near the airport entrance when a Somali approached from the rear, put a handgun to his head and took his camera, the witness said. An accomplice armed with an AK-47 stood nearby.

A Somali guard working for Visnews fired his own AK-47 in the air, provoking an exchange of gunfire in which a Visnews soundman was slightly wounded in the arm, the witness said.

As the gunman was fleeing with the stolen camera, one of the marines guarding the airport entrance shot and killed him, said the witness, a journalist with a Western news organization who asked not to be identified. After the gunman carrying the camera was hit, the second gunman picked up the camera, turned and sprayed the airport entrance with his rifle and fled, he said.

The marines returned fire but failed to hit the second man, said the witness.

## Tanzania

### Government To Keep Kenyan Border Open

*EA2512153192 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania  
Network in Swahili 1000 GMT 25 Dec 92*

[Text] Dar es Salaam—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation has been given an explanation of the Kenyan Government's intention to close its border with Tanzania from 27 to 29 December. A Ministry statement says that following talks between Kenya and Tanzania, the Government of Tanzania has decided not to close its border with Kenya. The statement did not elaborate further.



## REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FBIS-AFR-92-249  
28 December 1992

## Uproar Over APLA, Transkei Agreement

## Government 'Hot Pursuit'

MB2712101992 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in  
English 27 Dec 92 pp 2-3

[By John MacLennan: "SA threatens hot pursuit"]

[Text] The Government is set to unleash security forces in hot pursuit of raiders operating from Transkei. A senior Government source told the Sunday Star action was "imminent" and that the trigger would be provided by the next killing in the Eastern Cape. "If there is an incident with tracks leading into Transkei, we will have no alternative but to pursue the killers," he said. This follows the disclosure that senior members of the Transkei Defence Force signed a 20-page memorandum of agreement with APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] military wing, in Kampala on December 13 1991.

APLA has claimed responsibility for a killer campaign of shootings and bombings in the Eastern Cape which has targeted on whites. In terms of the agreement—the existence of which was revealed by Newsweek magazine this week—APLA was given permission to use Transkeian territory as a launching pad for attacks on whites in South Africa. According to a Newsweek representative, who has seen the document, it was stipulated that APLA "should not hit the townships. The attacks were not to be seen as black-on-black violence. The targets had to be whites and the actions had to be clearly seen as black-on-white attacks".

The agreement was signed by two Transkei defence force commanders, Brigadier T.T. Matanzima and Brigadier Kheswa, as well as Victor Gqweta, who is based in Dar-es-Salaam and who has been described as APLA's "overall commander". In return for being allowed to use Transkeian territory, APLA undertook to obtain weapons abroad for Transkei's military ruler, Major-General Bantu Holomisa, and absorb and train 500 of his soldiers. Holomisa, in terms of the agreement, would also provide APLA with guns and grenades.

Holomisa told Newsweek he was "not aware" of the agreement, but in an interview with SAPA he said his Defence Staff Council and senior military officers took the decision in 1990 to explore ways to send Transkeian soldiers abroad for advanced military training. Brigadier Matanzima and Brigadier Kheswa were mandated to seek help from the ANC [African National Congress] and PAC and other African leaders. He said no accord was signed and speculated that Newsweek was trying to "stir curiosity" on the basis of minutes of the meetings of the two brigadiers.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha said, if Newsweek's information was correct, "it could have serious implications. I hope that the Goldstone Commission would as a matter of course investigate these allegations and numerous other allegations of support for APLA in Transkei".

Botha said he believed that the people of Transkei rejected APLA activities and would not countenance any support being given to APLA.

A senior Government source said a probe of Transkei's finances earlier this year provided cause for serious concern, especially as the Transkei government pension fund had been depleted. The situation would become even worse if Holomisa increased the size of his army. He warned that the country, which depended on the SA Government for funding, could have its finances turned off. The SA taxpayers would not support a military leader who was in cahoots with "terrorists who attack those very taxpayers". The source said that, by contrast, South African and Lesotho investigators were working together to track down APLA members who attacked farmers in the [Orange] Free State.

Little or no international reaction is expected to cross-border strikes against APLA bases in Transkei. This is because Transkei is not internationally recognised and because most countries are united in condemning terror.

—Political Correspondent David Breler reports that SA Police Commissioner Johan van der Merwe has vowed to track down both black and white terrorists threatening to plunge South Africa into a race war. This follows fatal white attacks on black taxis in the eastern Free State this week in retaliation to attacks by APLA on white targets. "Terror remains terror. One terrorist is no better than another. There is no justification for such appalling and cowardly deeds. We will find them with all the means at our disposal, irrespective of where they come from," he said.

An expert on revolutionary warfare and Democratic MP for Edenvale, Brian Goodall, said: "APLA is trying to show it is a meaningful player and that decisions can't be taken without it." Goodall warned that white response to APLA's bait could develop into a race war comparable to that in Lebanon or religious violence in Northern Ireland. "Over-reaction is what APLA wants but, if this country is to have any future whatsoever, people must remain calm." Goodall said it was vital the Government and ANC be united in their approach against terrorism from whatever quarter it came.

## Makwetu in 'APLA Command Structure'

MB2712141492 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in  
English 1100 GMT 27 Dec 92

[Text] More allegations have been made of links between the armed wing of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC], the Azanian People's Liberation Army, or APLA, with the self-governing territory of Transkei. A report in the South African weekly newspaper, RAPPORT, says APLA fighters have received supplies from the Transkei Defence Force and are being trained individually in remote parts of this territory. The report says the method of training has [word indistinct] Transkei military leader, Major General Bantu Holomisa, confidently denying [word indistinct] that there were APLA training

bases in Transkei. The report also alleges that APLA fighters had been trained in Zimbabwe.

Quoting security sources, the report says that despite the PAC's claim that it has no control over APLA, PAC president, Clarence Makwetu, and first vice president, Johnson Mlambo, are in APLA's command structure. The sources said Mr. Mlambo was at a meeting in Botswana in June at which APLA members decided to attack white targets.

Another South African newspaper, the SUNDAY STAR, quotes a senior government source as saying a hot pursuit raid into Transkei to track down APLA members is imminent. This comes after a report in the American magazine, NEWSWEEK, which said Transkei had signed a memorandum with APLA in Uganda a year ago, allowing APLA to use Transkei as a springboard for attacks on whites in South Africa. APLA in return would ask the PAC's sponsors abroad to get weapons for Transkei and train 500 soldiers.

[Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English at 1110 GMT on 27 December reports the following additional information: A senior government source "said APLA cadres were taught how to make car bombs at Bindura, while others are undergoing tactical warfare [training] in the (Zwihubane Barracks) in Gwanda in south-western Zimbabwe"]

#### Holomisa Seeks Clarification

MB2712150292 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1431 GMT 27 Dec 92

[Text] Umtata, Transkei, Dec 27 SAPA—State President F.W. de Klerk should clarify reports that raids could be launched into Transkei by the SA Defence Force to attack APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] bases, the nominally independent homeland's military ruler Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa said on Sunday [27 December].

"Mr. de Klerk must either confirm or deny these intended raids before matters get out of hand, especially since we have diplomatic ties," Gen Holomisa told SAPA in a telephonic statement.

"We need confirmation if it is true that he plans to do so. He can go ahead but he should not blame the Transkei government for whatever action Transkeian nationals might take (in response to any such raids)."

Gen Holomisa said there were "many options open to both sides" but he did not want to elaborate on these options or what the nationals' actions might be.

Earlier this week, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said the government did not intend launching cross-border raids into Transkei or Lesotho because there were no Azanian People's Liberation Army "bases" to attack.

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel, however, hinted at the SA Government's impatience with Gen Holomisa, charging that he "flirted with APLA" and telling him "to get his house in order".

Six whites have died in three separate attacks in towns along the Transkei and Lesotho borders in recent months, resulting in white farmers and rightwing political groupings calling for cross-border raids to "destroy" APLA, the armed wing of the Pan Africanist Congress.

The organisation earlier said it had declared war on all whites and accepted responsibility for two of the attacks, in King William's Town and Queenstown.

Regarding claims by the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, RAPPORT, and the international news magazine, NEWSWEEK, that the Transkei Defence Force (TDF) has had links with APLA, Gen Holomisa invited the publications to make their information public.

"They are welcome to table it in public or at the public inquiry into APLA which the Transkei government is due to hold shortly."

The newspaper claimed on Sunday that it was in possession of a document which indicated that APLA's head of operations in Transkei had signed for a consignment of weapons and ammunition issued by the TDF.

It also published a list of places and addresses in Transkei where APLA cadres were alleged to have received training and where cadres are alleged to be living.

#### SADF on Cross-Border Raids

MB2712163592 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 27 Dec 92

[Text] A Defense Force spokesman in Pretoria says he has no knowledge of any decision to conduct hot pursuit cross-border raids into neighboring territories. He was referring to a report in today's SUNDAY STAR that quoted a senior government source as saying that a Defense Force hot pursuit raid into Transkei was imminent. The source said the raid would take place the next time APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] attacked eastern Cape residents. The Defense Force spokesman said a decision to launch raids was a political one that could only be taken by the government.

#### Cross-Border Raids Possible

MB2712185592 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 27 Dec 92

[Excerpts] The Transkei Defence Force has been implicated in allegedly providing arms to the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] armed wing, APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army].

An Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, RAPPORT, claimed today that it was in possession of a document which indicated that APLA's chief of operations in Transkei



had signed for a consignment of weapons issued by the Transkei Defense Force. [passage omitted]

Earlier this week Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said the government did not intend launching cross-border raids because there were no APLA bases to attack. However, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel did not rule out cross-border raids as a last resort.

#### Arms to ANC, PAC Military Wings

*MB2812090392 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 28 Dec 92*

[Text] Bantu Holomisa has confirmed that the Transkei Defense Force [TDF] issued arms to the military wings of both the ANC [African National Congress] and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]. But the homeland military leader has denied that there is anything sinister about this. He says arms and ammunition were issued only for the protection of political leaders who visit Transkei. Holomisa says all those weapons have been returned.

Holomisa was reacting to a Sunday newspaper report which revealed that the TDF had issued [words indistinct] and ammunition to the PAC's operational commander in Transkei in April. Holomisa has repeatedly denied that there are APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] bases in Transkei.

#### Further on Arms for ANC, PAC

*MB2812132692 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1247 GMT 28 Dec 92*

[By Enrico Kemp and Marius Bosch]

[Text] Port Elizabeth Dec 28 SAPA—Transkei military ruler Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa said on Monday [28 December] his government had been issuing pistols to the military wings of the African National Congress [ANC] and the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], to protect their leaders in the homeland, since 1990. Gen Holomisa told SAPA at the Labour Party's conference in Port Elizabeth that the issuing of pistols to Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA) and Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] cadres would continue and was solely aimed at the protection of ANC and PAC leaders on visits to the homeland.

The Johannesburg STAR on Monday published details of an official Transkei defence force document it said showed that APLA's operations chief in the Transkei, Mr. Lawrence Ntikanca, had signed a receipt for 15 pistols and 225 rounds of ammunition in April this year. The report said Mr. Ntikanca was believed to be the mastermind behind recent APLA attacks on whites in the border region for which APLA have claimed responsibility.

Five whites died in the attacks, prompting farmers and rightwingers to call for cross-border raids into Transkei to seek out the attackers. Weekend newspaper reports quoted an unnamed senior government spokesman

saying that hot-pursuit raids into the homeland were imminent. And Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said last week Gen Holomisa was flirting with APLA, and he should "get his house in order".

But Gen Holomisa said strict control was exercised over the weapons issued to APLA and MK security personnel—pistols were signed for and had to be returned [words indistinct] he said the security arrangements during visits by PAC and ANC leaders were usually a joint operation between the Transkei army and police and security personnel from the two military wings. Part of the [word indistinct] for the issuing of pistols was that Transkei authorities wanted to avoid the APLA and MK cadres bringing their own "big guns" into the homeland, Gen Holomisa added.

On Sunday, Gen Holomisa urged President F.W. de Klerk to clarify reports that the South African Defence Force could launch raids into the Transkei, but warned Transkei citizens could retaliate following any such raids.

But a foreign affairs spokesman said on Monday he was not aware of any decisions made by [word indistinct] on cross-border raids into the Transkei.

However if there were further attacks on whites in border regions, with tracks leading to the Transkei, the Cabinet would have to decide on hot-pursuit operations, the spokesman added.

#### Botha Urges Investigation

*MB2412132292 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1244 GMT 24 Dec 92*

[Text] Pretoria Dec 24 SAPA—There would be "serious implications and grave consequences" if Transkei military ruler Gen Bantu Holomisa had a military accord with the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA]. South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said on Thursday [24 December]. Reacting to a NEWSWEEK report, Mr Botha said he trusted that the Goldstone Commission would as a matter of urgency investigate the magazine's claim as well as numerous other claims of support for APLA in Transkei.

Mr Botha said he believed the people of Transkei unconditionally rejected APLA's activities and would not countenance support being given to APLA by Transkei.

The January, 1993 issue of NEWSWEEK says that, according to documents, in December, 1991 Gen Holomisa "sent for an accord under which APLA promised to procure arms for his army and absorb 500 of his soldiers". In return Gen Holomisa agreed to provide APLA with guns and grenades.

### **Gunmen Open Fire in Cape Town Restaurant**

*MB2712052792 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2305 GMT 26 Dec 92*

[Text] Cape Town Dec 26 SAPA—Two men armed with automatic rifles opened fire on staff and patrons of a steakhouse in Claremont, Cape Town, late on Saturday [26 December] injuring two people, police confirmed. Four members of staff and two members of the public were inside Stakes Restaurant when two men, with balaclavas over their heads, suddenly appeared in the doorway.

Both had automatic rifles and without making any demands sprayed the restaurant with bullets. They fled without taking anything and ran to a waiting car and sped off.

The manager of Stakes Mr. Malcolm Visser, 34, suffered bullet wounds to the leg and head and a chef Mr. Jason Collie, 23, was wounded in the arm. They were both taken to Groote Schuur Hospital where they were reported to be in satisfactory condition.

Police found a number of spent shells at the scene and have opened six attempted murder dockets.

### **Goldstone Presents 3d Interim Report**

*MB2712200892 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1754 GMT 27 Dec 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by R. J. Goldstone: "The Commission of Inquiry Regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation Has the Honour to Present the Third Interim Report"; embargoed by SAPA until 0800 GMT on 28 December]

#### **[Text] 1. Introduction**

1.1 Since the commission's second interim report dated 29 April 1992 the following committee reports have been submitted to the state president and published:

1.1.1 Interim report on the conduct of members of 32 Battalion at Phola Park on 8 April 1992, dated 10 June 1992.

1.1.2 Interim report on the violence in the taxi industry in the western Cape, dated 10 June 1992.

1.1.3 Second interim report on the violence in the taxi industry in the Midrand area, especially in Ivory Park, dated 2 July 1992.

1.1.4 Interim report of the committee appointed to inquire into train violence, dated 6 July 1992.

1.1.5 Interim report on the violence in hostels, dated 21 September 1992.

1.1.6 Report on the Bisho incident on 7 September 1992, dated 29 September 1992.

1.1.7 Report on the planning or instigation of acts of violence by members of the South African Police in the Vaal area, dated 27 October 1992.

1.1.8 Report on the inquiry conducted by the committee of inquiry into the violence at Thokoza, dated 17 November 1992.

1.1.9 Third interim report on the violence in the taxi and minibus industry in the township of Alexandra and the minibus routes leading from Alexandra, dated 4 December 1992.

1.1.10 Report on an investigation by the commission's Natal investigation team into allegations of the presence of Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] soldiers in kwaZulu.

1.2 The role which unlawful activities and malpractices by members of the South African Defence Force has played in relation to recent and current violence and intimidation still remains to be determined and it would be premature and inappropriate to comment thereon at this time.

1.3 Whatever that role, it remains clear that a primary trigger of current violence and intimidation remains the rivalry between, and the fight for territory and the control thereof by, the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and the African National Congress [ANC].

1.4 As previously reported, other contributory causes continue to be:

1.4.1 Socio-economic Factors.

1.4.2 Suspicion and negative perceptions of the security forces by large numbers of South Africans, both black and white.

1.5 A further cause of the violence is the availability of sophisticated weapons and explosive devices.

1.6 The issues raised in paragraphs 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5 will be considered in greater detail below.

#### **2. Political Rivalry Between the ANC and the IFP**

2.1 In the commission's second interim report it was stated that: "Both organizations have been over-hasty in accusing the other of being the cause of such conduct. Each has been tardy, especially at the level of top leadership, in taking adequate and effective steps to stop the violence by imposing discipline and accountability among its membership."

Unfortunately, the commission can report no improvement in this field. Indeed, in Natal/kwaZulu the position has, if anything, deteriorated.

2.2 The commission has recently held a preliminary hearing on the violence that is at present racking Natal/kwaZulu. The results of that hearing are referred to below. However, the commission would refer at this point to the evidence it heard from Mrs. Priscilla McKay,

on behalf of Pinetown Child Welfare. The commission was impressed by her plea for education of the youth of South Africa on the question of political tolerance. This may will be the time for the mass of peace-loving and peace-yearning South Africans to come together and to demand "leadership for peace". National organisations such as Child Welfare might consider embarking upon a mass education drive for tolerance and actively engage the political leaders of South Africa, at all levels, in such a programme. The political organisations have failed to do so successfully and the thrust could well now come from non-political bodies. It would be difficult for the political leaders to ignore such as initiative. Public funding therefore should be sought and, so too, the support of the international community.

### 3. Socio-economic Factors

3.1 These lie outside the terms of reference of the commission. However, it is obvious that the longer a political settlement in South Africa is delayed, the worse our economy will become and these major causes of violence will escalate.

### 4. Weapons and Explosive Devices

4.1 On 10 and 11 December 1992 the commission held a preliminary inquiry into the illegal importation into and the possession, distribution and use of weapons and explosive devices in the Republic. The parties that were represented and that made submissions were the SADF [South African Defense Force], the SAP [South African Police], the ANC, the kwaZulu government and the IFP. With the support of all of these organisations the commission, has, with the approval of the minister of justice, established a committee, to inquire into ways and means of curbing those activities that are aggravating the violence in South Africa.

4.2 It is expected that the committee will be able to report back to the commission in the near future, even if only in an interim report.

### 5. Violence in Natal/kwaZulu

5.1 In the light of the continuing high level of violence in Natal/kwaZulu the commission held a preliminary hearing in Durban from 30 November 1992 to 4 December 1992 and on 14 December 1992.

5.2 The following parties presented submissions to the commission:

5.2.1 practical ministries

5.2.2 National Party

5.2.3 Independent Law Enforcement Facilitation Office

5.2.4 Mr. G. McKintosh

5.2.5 South African Foundation for Conciliation

5.2.6 Port Shepstone Local Dispute Resolution Committee

5.2.7 The Rev. John Aitchison

5.2.8 Mrs. M. de Haas

5.2.9 National Co-ordinating Committee for Repatriation of South African Exiles

5.2.10 kwaZulu government

5.2.11 Legal Resources Centre (Durban)

5.2.12 South African Defence Force

5.2.13 South African Democratic Teachers Union

5.2.14 South African Police

5.2.15 Democratic Party

5.2.16 Association for Rural Advancement

5.2.17 African National Congress

5.2.18 Mrs. McKay (Child Welfare Society)

5.2.19 Inkatha Freedom Party

5.2.20 Mr. Conroy

5.2.21 kwaZulu Police

5.2.22 COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]

5.3 The submissions related to the causes of the violence in Natal/kwaZulu and ways and means of curbing it.

5.4 Representations by the National Co-ordinating Committee For the Return of South African Exiles alleged harassment of returned political exiles by members of the South African Police and the kwaZulu Police. The commission's Natal investigation team has been requested to inquire into the allegations.

5.5 A number of parties requested the commission to inquire into the many incidents of violence that have taken place. To accede to all these requests would be practically impossible and would not add significantly to the commission's understanding of the causes of public violence and intimidation in the areas in question. It is not the commission's function to investigate incidents of public violence where the cause thereof is known. That is the function of the police. However, the commission has established a committee, with the necessary concurrence of the minister of justice, in order to ascertain whether there are any incidents of violence other than political rivalry between the IFP and ANC. The committee will hear evidence and submissions in preliminary inquiries to be held at Port Shepstone, Empangeni, the Nqutu area and any other place in Natal/kwaZulu that it may determine. The members of the committee are Mr. M. Wallis, SC, of the Durban Bar, who will be the chairman, Mr. A. Geyser, a Pietermaritzburg attorney, and Mr. R. Zondo, a Durban attorney. The committee will hold its first public hearing on 11 January 1993. The venue will



be announced shortly. Any party wishing to make submissions is requested to give written details to the secretary of the commission at private bag X858, Pretoria, 0001, on or before 5 January 1993.

5.6 Having given due consideration to the submissions made to it in Durban, the commission is of the firm view that if the violence in Natal/kwaZulu is to be curbed it is necessary that there be agreement by the parties concerned on the following issues:

#### 5.6.1 Free Political Activity in All Areas

5.6.1.1 Complaints were made by both the ANC and the IFP that there were "no-go" areas in which the one party or the other was unable to carry on political activity. If elections or referenda are to be held in South Africa, or as suggested by the IFP in Natal/kwaZulu, it is obviously a precondition that the parties contesting such an election or participating in such a referendum must be free to carry on political activity. Such activity must include the holding of meetings and peaceful demonstrations. A public commitment by the kwaZulu government, the kwaZulu Police [KZP], the IFP and the ANC to allow such free political activity is therefore essential.

5.6.1.2 In order to carry on such political activity it is further necessary for proper notice, where appropriate, to be given to existing authorities. If any group is free to conduct public meetings or other activities without such notice, chaos and probably further violence would be the consequence. It is necessary therefore, particularly in kwaZulu, that agreement be reached even if only on an interim basis, for adequate notice to be given in good time of all public political activity. Such notice could be given to the local magistrate, who would consult with the local authority concerned and, where appropriate, tribal authority. The terms of the notice should be detailed and should be given in good time.

#### 5.6.2 The Role of Tribal Chiefs (Amakhosi)

There should be an undertaking by all parties to give due recognition to the role of tribal chiefs (amakhosi) and to pay due respect to them. Their role should be defined and made a matter of public record.

#### 5.6.3 The Investigation by the Police of Political Deaths and Injuries

5.6.3.1 Both the ANC and the IFP complained about the inability of or failure by the SAP and the KZP to apprehend and successfully charge the perpetrators of serious political crimes. On the other hand the SAP and the KZP complained about the lack of community co-operation when they seek to investigate such crimes.

5.6.3.2 In this area the commission believes that international police observers could be of substantial assistance to both the SAP and the KZP. Their presence, and involvement for example in selected police stations, would go a long way towards lessening the fears of many that they would not receive fair and serious attention and adequate response to complaints.

5.6.3.3 Without the full co-operation of the communities in which they operate the police cannot be expected to perform adequately or successfully.

5.6.3.4 In this area, too, an adequate, well-known and trusted witness protection programme would encourage witnesses to report information to the police.

5.6.3.5 Many parties expressed their concern at the frequency and ease with which bail is granted to persons arrested on charges relating to serious cases of public violence and intimidation. This phenomenon heightens fears of further violence and acts as a form of intimidation that prevents witnesses from furnishing information to the police. This, in turn, reflects badly upon the ability of the police to successfully bring to justice the perpetrators of such violence. More attention should be given by the appropriate authorities to the effect of the release of such persons in already traumatised and fear-ridden communities.

#### 5.6.4 The Withdrawal of G3 Rifles

5.6.4.1 The commission was informed by the KZP that many months ago it was decided that the G3 rifles that had been issued to tribal authorities in kwaZulu would be withdrawn. This question has become a matter of intense debate and objection by the ANC. According to the KZP evidence, the delay in completing the withdrawal of these firearms is due to the slow delivery of substitute, less lethal weapons.

5.6.4.2 The commission recommends that this matter, on which there is no longer a difference of opinion, should be expedited, if necessary with the assistance of the government.

#### 5.6.5 The Cessation of Political Attacks in Breach of the National Peace Accord

5.6.5.1 Leaders of both the ANC and the IFP continue to attack each other and each other's parties in terms that clearly constitute breaches of the National Peace Accord. The absence of an appropriate sanction for such breaches has often been raised. Consideration should be given to agreement on the withholding of permission to address public meetings for a given time as a legally enforceable penalty for clear breaches of this kind.

#### 5.6.6 The Cessation of Attacks on All Existing Authorities

5.6.6.1 While the present negotiations proceed with regard to the nature of a future constitution for South Africa, all political parties should desist from making inflammatory and confrontational political attacks on authorities that are at present constituted. An agreement to do so would materially assist in defusing tensions and reducing the potential for violence in many areas of Natal/kwaZulu.

5.6.6.2 For the same reason there should be a suspension of any further transfers of land or police stations to the

kwaZulu government. To proceed at the present time would, in the opinion of the commission, seriously aggravate the violence.

#### 5.6.7 Affiliation to a Political Party and Public Rights or Privileges

5.6.7.1 Complaints were made to the commission that in certain areas of kwaZulu affiliation to the IFP is regarded as a precondition for public rights or privileges, such as attendance at a government school. The commission has not investigated these charges and passes no judgement in respect of them. However, whether justified or not, a clear statement of policy by the kwaZulu government and the IFP on these topics would assist in putting an end to the perception if not the fact of discrimination.

5.7 The commission believes that if agreement could be reached between the appropriate parties on these matters, tensions and the ensuing violence could be materially reduced. The commission is aware that these matters are at present receiving the attention of the Natal Regional Dispute Resolution Committee and, if called upon to do so, the commission would be happy to assist or co-operate in any way that is considered appropriate. In particular, it would give sympathetic consideration to holding an appropriate inquiry into any of these matters.

#### 6. The Minibus Industry

6.1 Since the last interim report of 29 April 1992 committees have inquired into the causes of violence in the minibus industry at Midrand and Alexandra, and interim reports have been issued. The inquiry in Cape Town has not yet been completed. Preliminary investigations were instituted at Pietersburg and Groblersdal, and these are to be continued.

6.2 At all these centres immense tension spilling over into violence was encountered by the committees as a result of intense commercial competition in an overcrowded market. Taxi operators in general lack business skills and training. This in turn results in an inability on their part to understand and cope with the economic forces so generated. To leave the situation to be controlled by market forces alone will only serve to aggravate it. Evidence adduced repeatedly indicated a need for certainty that cannot be provided except by the regulation of the industry. The commission and the committee therefore welcome the initiative of the Peace Secretariat in calling a conference on the taxi industry.

6.3 There are also other factors (which need not be detailed here) which contribute to violence and uncertainty and which lead people to take the law into their own hands. This spreading lawlessness is cause for grave concern. Law enforcement agencies, such as traffic police, road transportation inspectors and the South African Police, need to plan procedures for joint effective law enforcement to counter this trend.

#### 7. The Boipatong Inquiry

This inquiry has been completed save for the question of the tapes recorded in the Vereeniging Command Office of the Internal Stability Unit. Since the unsatisfactory conclusion of the investigation by experts of the British Government, both the SAP and the ANC have requested reports from other experts. These will take some months to be completed and, in the interim, it is not possible to bring out any report on the causes of the massacre.

#### 8. Fencing of Hostels

8.1 Since the Record of Understanding concluded between the government and the ANC, the commission has, as provided for that agreement, received regular reports from the Departments of Housing and of Law and Order with regard for the current situation at certain hostels.

8.2 Pending the result of further negotiations between the parties concerned the commission's committee on hostels has suspended its investigations.

8.3 The commission has requested the Human Sciences Research Council to conduct an in-depth survey with regard to hostels. The Department of Housing has agreed to pay for the research and the results are expected to be available in the second half of January 1993.

#### 9. Dangerous Weapons

9.1 Following upon the above-mentioned Record of Understanding the commission was consulted by the deputy minister of law and order on the terms of a prohibition on the carrying and display of all dangerous weapons on public occasions. These consultations were held at the end of September and beginning of October 1992. Since then the commission has not received any further communication in this matter.

9.2 The commission again expresses its concern that the flouting of the law with regard to the carrying and displaying of dangerous weapons by the IFP and its top leadership in Johannesburg and Durban some months ago has met with no action from the authorities concerned.

#### 10. Conclusion

10.1 The commission is of the view that little significant advantage is to be gained by it multiplying its inquiries into specific incidents of violence. The time has come for broader inquiries such as those in relation to

10.1.1 The unlawful importation, distribution, possession and use of firearms and explosive devices;

10.1.2 The alleged activities of the security forces, private armies and security firms in relation to public violence and intimidation;

10.1.3 The taxi industry in relation to public violence in intimidation; and

10.1.4 The continuing train violence.

10.2 The commission would like to stress, however, that all its efforts will come to nought if all the appropriate political players in South Africa do not themselves practice, exhibit and encourage in their supporters a culture of true tolerance and respect for opposing parties and policies.

10.3 The commission would like to thank the many organisations and persons, both inside and outside South Africa, for the willing assistance they have given to the commission. In this regard it would be inappropriate to single out any particular body or person. However, the commission's needs with regard to staff, material and facilities are met by the government. No important request in that regard from the commission has been refused. For that the commission would like to express publicly its appreciation to the minister of justice, Mr. H.J. Coetsee, and to the appropriate members of his department.

#### **Official on Russian Offer To Launch Satellites**

*MB2712104492 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Dec 92 p 1*

[By Brian Pottinger and Charis Perkins: "Russia Joins SA Space Bid"]

[Text] Russia has offered to put South African satellites into space using its redundant nuclear missiles—at a fraction of the cost of developing locally made missiles.

The extraordinary offer from Moscow's Scientific and Technological Centre will come as a shock to South Africa's high-tech industries, which are investigating a multi-billion investment in a home-grown space industry.

The Russians are offering to put as many as nine low-orbit satellites in space with the use of one missile at a cost R[and]25-million—negotiable.

Meanwhile, Denel, the commercialised arm of Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa], is studying the feasibility of ploughing at least R5-billion into its own space development programme in the next few years.

Russia's bargain-basement offer is a major threat to the armaments industry, which is battling to find a new niche after the winding down of the border war.

Details of the Russian offer have been made public by Dr Rudolf Gruber, the SA Foundation's Bonn representative, who discussed the possibilities with Professor Y. Solomonov, chief designer of the SS-20 intercontinental missile, in July.

According to the proposal, the satellites could be launched from near the Russian city of Murmansk or could even sent into space by use of SS-20s brought to South Africa.

The launching ramps could be erected on an area the size of a rugby field and then shipped back to Russia once the launch was completed.

The Russians are also offering to provide a complete multi-purpose space system which would provide satellites for communications and meteorological surveys—again at a fraction of the estimated cost of developing satellites in South Africa.

Dr. Gruber said this week his sole interest in approaching the SA Government with the Russian proposal was to be of service to South Africa.

Mr. Paul Holzhausen, executive corporate communications spokesman for Denel, said this week that no formal offer had yet been received.

He said that feasibility studies for a South African space industry was pushing ahead, but he could not confirm that the cost would be R5-billion.

"We are busy looking into Denel's capabilities. We have also approached foreign and local businesses who may be interested in becoming involved, and are offering our satellites as a service to other African countries."

Somchem, a division of Denel, is developing locally made rocket motors and has already tested three motors this year. Houtech, also a division of Denel, has a well-advanced satellite programme.

The Russian offer comes at a delicate moment in negotiations between the SA and US governments.

The US wants to limit the number of countries who acquire the technology to launch inter-continental missiles and has threatened South Africa with punitive steps if it proceeds.

Foreign Affairs spokesman Dieter Petzch said the government was eager to develop a commercially viable space programme without alienating the Americans.

An American source close to the negotiations said the cost of developing the missile and satellite system could be as much as R20-billion.

#### **28 December Review of Current Events, Issues**

*MB2812134692*

[Editorial Report]

#### **SUNDAY STAR**

APLA Seeks Anti Black Violence—The Azanian People's Liberation Army, APLA, "is using a classic terror tactic—and it's beginning to work," declares the page 16 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 27 December. "The plan, based on standard guerilla strategy, goes like this: If you have little support among your own people, hit enemy soft targets in the hope that hotheads on the other side will hit back at random against the people whose support you seek." "We must



be alert, but calm. Angry whites must not give APLA what it wants: Anti-black violence. If everybody acts with restraint, difficult though it is, they will make it far easier for the really important organisations—the Government and ANC [African National Congress]—to unite in the new year, releasing an unstoppable force that will sweep APLA back into well-deserved obscurity.”

#### THE CITIZEN

Government Loses Touch With Own Constituency—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 23 December in its page 6 editorial warns that the government is “in danger of losing touch with its own constituency. It seems to believe that toenadering [rapprochement] with the African National Congress is generally accepted. It is not.” “It seems to think that a purge of the Defence Force, partly because of ‘dirty tricks’ and partly because the government is getting rid of officers who oppose its constitutional reforms, is welcomed. It isn’t.” “We feel sorry for Mr De Klerk, who has seen Ministers collapsing around him from the strain of the transition period.” “But it is no good having the international community applaud the steps he takes (or even the ANC praising the way things are going). Mr De Klerk will have to look mainly to the Whites for his support in any election—and he should start addressing their anxieties and acknowledging their concerns now.”

#### THE STAR

Government Urged To Get Grip on Lawlessness—“Heaven forbid that roaming bands of rightwingers, driven by righteous anger and engrained racism, should be left to dispense their kind of justice in retaliation for the farm attacks in remote areas of the [Orange] Free State and eastern Cape,” declares a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 28 December. The government “bears a great deal of the blame” for the anger that “seethes in border areas.” Farmers and their families in isolated places are “entitled” to protection from attack, and maintaining law and order and providing security is a duty of any state. But, the government “has failed,” and “reacts by fits and starts. It releases hardened criminals and after derisory jail terms and then laments the increase in crime. The Minister of Law and Order is clearly out of his depth (to put it kindly) but the State President does nothing about it.” However, “the appalling thing about the private revolt of the disenchanted farmers is that they have so lost faith in official security forces that they are prepared to turn to the strutting warlords of the AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement]. In that way lies anarchy. The most urgent task for the State President now is to convince the country that his administration has not lost its grip.”

#### SOWETAN

Primitive Conditions for Mine Workers—“An urgently needed reform is to put an end to the immoral migrant labour system on the mines and elsewhere,” notes Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 28 December in a

page 6 editorial. “For as long as we can remember, mine workers living under primitive conditions, made even worse by an enforced ethnically divided housing system, kill each other at Christmas time. The slaying of at least 12 miners in a tribal fight at the Durban Deep mine near Roodepoort is an example of a long list of such tragedies.” “Men who have been forced to live as bachelors away from families in what are almost prison-like conditions explode into violence with little provocation.” SOWETAN also believes “such savage violence is caused by the infamous social engineering of a system that regarded people simply as units of cheap labour. There is also the distinct odium about this country boasting of economic success made possible by the abuse of people.”

#### CAPE TIMES

Civil War To Suit ‘Murderous Groupings’—“Public rage, and fear, aroused by repeated terror attacks on white farming communities in the [Orange] Free State and Eastern Cape, are understandable,” notes a page 8 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 23 December. “Ironically, civil war would suit APLA and other such murderous groupings down to the ground. Extremists on the other end of the political spectrum, such as the AWB, would welcome it, too. Neither want the negotiation process to succeed, preferring a reaffirmation of racial polarization. Were that to occur, the present killings would look like chicken-feed in comparison, and rural society, instead of being temporarily destabilized, as it is in parts now, would collapse.”

#### \* Country's Mining Industry, Prospects Surveyed

93AF0192B Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS in English 5 Nov 92 pp 1-2

[Article by Ian Robinson]

[Text] Johannesburg-based mining and minerals management consulting company Venmyn Rand has pioneered a survey of mining prospects in Angola.

Venmyn Rand has issued what it believes to be the only comprehensive English-language document on the minerals industry in Angola, giving an overview and priority rating to potential economic mineral deposits. The document also describes the country's political, economic and legal background.

The seed-capital for the project was made available by a client and the document could serve as a promotional vehicle for the Angolan mining industry.

The information was compiled from a data search of colonial mining records.

Venmyn Rand managing director Dr Willo Stear describes South Africa as the “mining capital of Africa” and believes there is great potential not only to export its mining expertise to Africa through participation in joint ventures, but also to initiate the identification of new opportunities.

South Africa will be increasingly forced to export its mining expertise as it is one of the world's most highly explored countries and it is becoming more difficult to find new, large ore deposits which meet the threshold criteria of the larger companies.

Hence the forays by local mining companies into friendly African countries.

The problem of initiating new projects in South Africa is further aggravated by the industry's structure which restricts the capacity to develop small or marginal deposits.

This is mainly the result of the large mining houses holding the mineral rights over most of the ground with mineral-bearing potential. Not only are smaller companies, with lower threshold criteria, thereby deprived of access to many mineral deposits considered uneconomic by the large companies, but availability of development capital is also limited.

The mining companies in South Africa have traditionally provided their own risk capital and have only approached the financial institutions once they have completed the feasibility studies on a mining venture and a good return on the project seems assured.

Local financial institutions have therefore been less exposed to the risk attached to the early development stage of mining projects than mining investment institutions elsewhere in the world and tend to adopt much stricter criteria for equity and loans to smaller companies than to the larger groups.

Dr Stear believes that small or second-tier mining companies have an important role to play in complementing, rather than opposing, the large mining houses as they are better placed to develop smaller projects both in South Africa and in other African countries.

However second-tier mining companies have not yet established a reputation as an attractive investment sector and are locked in a vicious circle of needing projects for capital and capital for projects. Therefore they have been forced to seek capital overseas.

Domestic seed-capital is needed to stimulate the growth of a strong second-tier sector and Venmyn Rand is aiming to create initiatives to provide capital for mining ventures which offer good returns below the threshold criteria required by the large mining houses.

In order to promote mining investment opportunities Venmyn Rand perceived the need for "independent evaluators" to prepare professional documents which address the technical issues and relate them to the financial requirements.

#### **\* Report on White Labor Union Support Released**

93AF0175G Pretoria DIE PATRIOT in Afrikaans  
30 Oct 92 p 10

[Article: MWU (Mine Workers Union) Now Officially Largest White Trade Union]

[Text] The Mine Workers Union (MWU) is now officially recognized as the largest white trade union in South Africa.

The most recent findings of various reliable publications and observers in the labor field point to the fact that the MWU grew about 32 percent during the preceding 20 months!

#### **More Than All the Others**

The latest report from the reliable labor expert, Professor Andrew Levy, regarding white trade unions, points to the fact that the MWU alone now has more members than the Confederation of Labor (SAKVA).

#### **MWU the Largest**

Also, according to the Finance and Technique sheet for 9 October 1992, statistics of work consultants point to the fact that the MWU is now the largest white trade union.

These findings tally with the research of other academics and experts on labor relations in recent months. In contrast with the more than 43,000 members of the MWU, the figures for the other white unions are as follows, as we read on page 14 of Prof. Levy's report:

- South Africa Iron and Steel: 30,000
- White Construction Workers' Union: 2,000
- South Africa Carriers' Association: 281
- Transnet Union of South Africa: 2,000
- Transnet Employees' Union: 6,000
- Total: 40,281

#### **Friendship**

In reacting to the statistics, MWU Secretary General Peet Ungerer said that the MWU, as the largest white trade union, will extend the hand of friendship to smaller trade unions that are striving to achieve the same goals.

## Angola

### Troops, Police 'On Alert' in Luanda

MB2512060292 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 0510 GMT 25 Dec 92

[Text] Reports from Luanda say government forces began attacking rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces in several regions of the country and have placed troops and police on alert in the capital.

Diplomatic sources say Luanda has been relatively calm, but the government has been building up its military strength in other provinces. Angola has been in a state of high military tension since UNITA leader Mr. Jonas Savimbi rejected the results of the September elections, which he lost.

Reports say UNITA, which was driven out of the capital during the post-election fighting, has occupied most of the provinces, and is said to be controlling two-thirds of the country. Mr. Savimbi has been holed up at Huambo, the UNITA stronghold in the south of the country, since September.

### UNITA Troops Head for Cuando-Cubango

LD2612172792 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1700 GMT 26 Dec 92

[Text] We received news today from Angola that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continues to move its troops. An official source in Luanda informed us that Jonas Savimbi's soldiers are now heading for Cuando-Cubango. This region's municipalities are still under the control of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA].

### UNITA Troops Shell Cuanza Norte Commune

MB2612201392 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 26 Dec 92

[Text] According to last minute reports, troops belonging to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola are currently shelling the Dange-a-Menha Commune in Cuanza Norte Province. The shelling resumed at 1500 [1400 GMT]. Reliable sources say, however, that the national police have the situation under total control.

### UNITA Calls for 'Urgent' Resumption of Talks

MB2712061492 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 27 Dec 92

[Communique issued by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola Political Commission Standing Committee in Huambo on 26 December]

[Text] 1. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] Political Commission Standing Committee hereby congratulates all Angolan

people for celebrating the Christmas festivities in such a dignified manner. Military clashes are no longer occurring in all parts of the country.

2. It is now more urgent than ever to settle the Angolan crisis. Within this context, UNITA categorically reiterates its support for UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali's plan, which is based on the following points:

A. Mediation and good offices by the UN secretary general;

B. To reaffirm the Bicesse Accords;

C. To increase the UN contingent and ascribe a greater role to the UN Angola Verification Mission regarding the organization and verification of the second round of presidential elections;

3. The UNITA Political Commission Standing Committee hereby calls for the urgent resumption of direct government-UNITA talks. In terms of the plan presented by Ambassador Jeffrey Davidow, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, after the return of Uige and Negage there are no more obstacles to holding the Namibe II talks. Both sides have agreed to that plan.

4. The UNITA Political Commission Standing Committee hereby informs the Angolan and international communities that Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, its leader, is ready to meet Engineer Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] and acting president of the Republic, in accordance with the proposal put forward by the UN secretary general.

5. Any initiative aimed at settling the Angolan crisis will be welcome. In view of the fact that UN Secretary General Mr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali has presented a plan that has received the support of Ambassador Mr. Jeffrey Davidow, deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, UNITA ardently wishes that the OAU join this process in order to render more solid the steps that the United Nations has taken so far.

[Issued] Huambo, 26 December 1992

[Signed] UNITA Political Commission Standing Committee

### Valentim on Talks

MB2712065292 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 27 Dec 92

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] remains open to UN-mediated dialogue with the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT]. UNITA is also ready to participate in Marcolino Moco's government of national unity. Information Secretary Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim has said that, within this context,



UNITA has sent its vice president to Negage to deal with the latest conditions imposed by the Futungo de Belas leadership for peace to be given back to the Angolan people. Speaking to Radio France International yesterday, Dr. Jorge Valentim said he trusted the United Nations and added it was the referee the Bicesse Accords had lacked.

[Begin recording] [Valentim] In order to (?resume) the Namibe II talks, the government had set the condition that the cities of Uige and Negage had to be returned to the government. We have complied with that condition. The United Nations has visited both cities four times. Our vice president has gone to Uige and Negage, and he has already met with the (?interim general) [words indistinct] to present a report on the situation in the area. We believe that all stipulated conditions have been observed in full. Now, we can begin thinking about the holding of the Namibe II talks. We are ready and we call on the government to act accordingly as urgently as possible.

The Angolan people also support negotiations. Evidence of that is that we have had the most peaceful Christmas yet. There were no military clashes in any part of Angolan territory.

[Unidentified reporter] One of the questions that has been raised concerns UNITA's participation in government: Will that issue also be broached at the upcoming Namibe meeting?

[Valentim] We will be discussing that issue. In principle, we are willing to participate in government. We have already said that. Nonetheless, we want to be realistic about it: The portfolios ascribed to UNITA are not in accordance with its performance in the September elections. We will also be discussing the issue of security with the government, as well as the matter of all the technical commissions that have been mentioned. We are ready to participate in every organ of sovereignty.

[Reporter] Does that include parliament?

[Valentim] Absolutely. It is up to the government to lay down its cards. It is not up to us to do that, because our cards are already on the table. The ball is now on the government's court.

[Reporter] What are you expecting from the next UN mission?

[Valentim] That mission is an extremely important one. What the Bicesse Accords lacked was a referee. There were two teams that were playing and (?acting as) linesmen at the same time. That was wrong, and we are only finding that out now. Now, the United Nations is already doing mediation work and it has asked that tasks be redefined so that the UN Angola Verification Mission-3 can be created at the beginning of January. That means that, as of January, the United Nations must have a wider mission, and a larger contingent. [end recording]

### UNITA Said Sending Men Abroad for Training

MB2712075192 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0700 GMT 27 Dec 92

[Excerpt] A Cambambe-based police source said yesterday that the Angolan Police are in control of Dangea-Menha commune and the bridge on Lucala River. National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops tried to take those areas, but were repelled by the Angolan Police. The UNITA attackers left behind an assortment of weapons and a GMC vehicle.

Other reports from Cuanza Norte Province say UNITA is conducting a real manhunt against traditional leaders and is rounding up youths who are then sent to South Africa and Morocco for intensive military training. Witnesses say UNITA men daily steal goods in Ndalatando. Those men are reported to have said they will not withdraw from Ndalatando, even if the UNITA leadership reaches an agreement with the Angolan Government.

Zaire Provincial Governor Zeferino Estevao Juliana has said the government is in control of the political and military situation in the province, with the exception of Noqui District. He guaranteed, though, that state administration should be restored to that district soon. [passage omitted]

### MPLA Reportedly Destroys Lucala Bridge

MB2712080092 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 27 Dec 92

[Excerpt] [Words indistinct] remain committed to war. The people of Cuanza Norte Province have not been spared from Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] air attacks which have destroyed thousands of human lives over the last few days. The bridge on the Lucala River was destroyed in the wake of bombings that were particularly harsh over communes around the city of Ndalatando. Reliable sources report that dozens of men, women and children were massacred in [name indistinct] commune, in Cambambe District, between Dundo and Ndalatando.

Those sources also report that, in addition to air attacks, self-propelled long range artillery has been used to massacre people and extensively destroy hamlets and villages.

The MPLA is intensifying its military preparations in the city of Menongue, where it is concentrating large numbers of soldiers to launch a large scale offensive against National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]-controlled areas. Those forces are being hastily assembled. This is also happening in Cuito Cuanavale District, one of the MPLA's principal strategic points for unleashing offensive operations.



A well-placed source in the city of Menongue reports that more than 300 men were recently transferred to Cuito Cuanavale, along with self-propelled artillery, tanks, and various other armored vehicles.

Radio Nacional de Angola falsely reports that UNITA is to blame for a lack of supplies in the cities in the Angolan hinterland [words indistinct] experts in Huambo say the shortages of supplies owe simply to poor governance by the Marcolino Moco government, which seems to be carrying over the errors of its predecessor. [passage omitted]

#### **Government-UNAVEM-2 Team Leaves for Uige**

*MB2712123192 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 27 Dec 92*

[Text] A joint Angolan Government-UN Angola Verification Mission-2 [UNAVEM-2] military team led by Colonel Domingos Ferreira and (Neil Egar), UNAVEM-2 head of operations, respectively, left this morning for the city of Uige to join a National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] team led by UNITA Vice President Antonio Dembo.

The Luanda team is to verify and confirm the withdrawal of UNITA troops from the cities of Uige and Negage and their confinement to their placement areas. They will even count the number of UNITA forces and inspect the weapons. To that end, the aforesaid team will visit the cities of Uige and Negage and will also travel to UNITA troop placement points.

It should be noted that General Higino Carneiro, government representative in the Joint Political and Military Commission, told Portugal's LUSA news agency yesterday that UNITA is also holding the Quitexe area, near the cities of Uige and Negage. Gen. Carneiro said UNITA soldiers must also evacuate Quitexe and added that steps toward a new meeting in Namibe can only be taken after guarantees have been given that those three areas are free of UNITA forces.

#### **Dos Santos on Preconditions For Savimbi**

*MB2712132892 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 27 Dec 92*

[Report from Luanda's Futungo de Belas Palace by Radio Angola reporter Luis Fernando]

[Excerpt] Angolan President Engineer Jose Eduardo dos Santos made it clear a few minutes ago that, unless UNITA radically changes its behavior in the near future, his meeting with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leader will not be held so soon. When he began his talks with the OAU team which arrived in Luanda today, the Angolan head of state said the possibility of a meeting with the UNITA leader can only be envisaged once that organization has complied with a series of preconditions that have already been made public and which were reaffirmed today.

They include: UNITA's effective acceptance of the electoral results; its withdrawal from the areas it occupied after the September elections; the restoration of state administration; the demobilization of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola troops; and UNITA's transformation into a real political party.

In other words, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos wants to meet Jonas Savimbi when he is the head of a real political party, and not the head of UNITA as we know it at this time.

The Angolan head of state conceded that UNITA's announced withdrawal from Uige, Negage, and Quitexe were positive indications. He said that if UNITA observes the preconditions announced by the state, dialogue between UNITA and the government could resume in January.

Robert Mugabe has just been awarded the Agostinho Neto Order. In reply to Jose Eduardo dos Santos' speech, the Zimbabwean head of state said it was rare to witness a return to war in an attempt to subvert a sovereign decision made at elections that have been recognized by all as free and fair. As we reported earlier, the OAU team arrived in Luanda slightly after 0900 today and is scheduled to remain here until 29 December. [passage omitted]

#### **FAA Repels UNITA Forces in Luanda Province**

*MB2712201892 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 27 Dec 92*

[Text] The Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] today repulsed actions carried out by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] forces against Pangula and Barra do Dande in Luanda Province between 1500 [1400 GMT] and 1700. Information just received at our news desk from the FAA Command points out that in response to UNITA shellings the FAA not only repulsed the enemy actions but also mounted hot pursuit actions against the UNITA armed groups operating in the area.

#### **Dos Santos Addresses OAU Ad Hoc Session**

*MB2712213492 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 27 Dec 92*

[Excerpts] The government will resume dialogue with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] as soon as it withdraws from the cities of Uige and Negage and state administration is reestablished in a number of areas it occupies. This was said by President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos during the opening session of the official talks between the government and the OAU Ad Hoc Commission, which is currently in our country to familiarize itself with the existing political crisis.

Shortly before the talks began, the Angolan head of state held a closed-door meeting with the OAU Ad Hoc Commission led by OAU Secretary General Salim

Ahmed Salim, and which also includes Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe and Cape Verdian President Antonio Mascarenhas Monteiro. [passage omitted]

Speaking during the opening session of the official talks, the president of the Republic said that the present solution to the political crisis in Angola is possible if the spirit of the Bicesse Accords is reaffirmed:

[Begin recording] [Dos Santos] We know that at this present moment your governments are concerned with end-of-the-year problems, budgets for the next year, as well as family matters. All the same, you have found time to come here. This, for us, is not only a matter of great admiration, but we also consider it as a gesture of sincere and deep friendship. We would, therefore, like to ask you to convey to your respective peoples that we share the same sentiments of friendship and solidarity.

We consider your mission here as extremely important. The OAU Ad Hoc Commission for Southern Africa has the mission of following up the evolution of the political and military situation in this region. Accordingly, you are here today to assist the Angolan people in finding ways to consolidate their democratic process. This necessarily implies that there should be peace, political stability, and obviously national reconciliation in this country.

The problems we are experiencing today, your excellencies, are mainly the result of UNITA and Dr. Jonas Savimbi rejecting the outcome of the 29 and 30 September elections; as well as Savimbi's decision to resume the armed conflict in order to take over political power and impose his wishes on the overwhelming majority of the Angolan people who believed in democracy and who, through their fundamental right, elected their representatives.

We have been saying that a solution to the present crisis is possible and desirable, if we conform with the letter and spirit of the Bicesse Accords. It is evident that there are some tasks of the Bicesse Accords which must still be fulfilled. They include the training of the Armed Forces, the implementation of the cease-fire, and the preparation of conditions for the holding of the second round of presidential elections.

We are ready to make all the necessary steps to fully implement the Bicesse Accords. At the moment, we feel that the recognition of the results of the legislative and presidential elections of the first round, the withdrawal by UNITA from all areas it occupied after the elections, and the extension of the state administration throughout the national territory, should be the cornerstone, the ground rules, for the resumption of dialogue between the government and UNITA.

In this context, we consider as a positive step the UNITA declaration to unconditionally withdraw its forces from Uige, Negage, and Quitexe; thus guaranteeing the monitoring of these troops in their respective areas of confinement; the reestablishment of the organs of state administration; and the social assistance to all the people

forced to abandon their houses and their property to live in the bush in precarious conditions.

If these intentions are carried out in practical terms in the next few days, I think we shall have no difficulty in resuming direct contact and discussions during the month of January.

Obviously, these contacts will have to be held taking into account the fundamental issues we have presented above: the recognition of the election results from 29 and 30 September; the withdrawal from all areas of national territory occupied after the elections; and, the extension of state administration throughout the national territory.

This would make it possible for UNITA to play the role of a political party, respecting the existing laws, mainly the Constitution. It is only when this is done that we can look at a meeting between the president of the Republic and Dr. Jonas Savimbi, in his capacity as a leader of a political party as it is stipulated in the Constitution, and not the leader of a militarized force. This would also make it possible for the deputies appointed by UNITA to take up their seats in the National Assembly and members of government appointed by it to take up their posts in the government, thus consolidating the institutions democratically elected by the Angolan people. It is only in this way that we would be able to create more solid bases for continuing with our policy of consolidation of national reconciliation. [end recording]

## Botswana

### Defense Force Contingent Leaves for Somalia

*MB2612123592 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 26 Dec 92*

[Text] Another contingent of about 70 Botswana servicemen left for Somalia this morning, as part of the 320 military personnel Botswana is providing towards UN operations in Somalia. While in Somalia, they will support the provision of relief and humanitarian supplies to the people of war-torn Somalia, who have been reduced to skeletons by unparalleled starvation.

A senior Botswana military officer said already half of the Botswana contingent is in Somalia. He said two more flights carrying servicemen are expected to leave for Somalia today. The official said if all goes well, by tomorrow the whole of Botswana's contingent should be in Somalia. The last flight is expected to leave for Somalia tomorrow.

The American-led UN troops are in Somalia to pave the way for food convoys en route to the starving people. Food convoys have been hijacked at gunpoint and the food diverted to feed the gunmen, thus enabling them to continue the civil war without any regard for the starving masses.

Accounts indicate that the scale of starvation and the consequent mortality have exceeded any that have ever been experienced on the African Continent.

### **Last Contingent Departs**

*MB2812121092 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 28 Dec 92*

[Text] The last batch of the Botswana Defense Force [BDF] soldiers left today for Somalia to take part in the multinational operation to distribute relief aid in that country. The group of 28 soldiers was seen off this morning at the Sir Seretse Khama Airport by the BDF commander, Lieutenant General Ian Khama Seretse Khama, and senior army officers.

Botswana has sent 320 soldiers to join other forces from UN member countries who are to help guard food on its way to starving Somalis. The Botswana contingent is under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Dithulaganyo Masisi. Botswana and Zimbabwe are the two southern African countries which have committed soldiers to the Operation Restore Hope in Somalia.

### **President Names New Permanent Secretaries, Others**

*MB2412201292 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 24 Dec 92*

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, has made six new appointments and reaffirmance of permanent secretaries. Twenty-seven other senior appointments have also been announced. Permanent secretary changes which take effect from 15 January affect the following officers:

Mr. Meshack Mokone is now secretary for foreign affairs; Miss (Connie Moremi) is permanent secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry; and Mr. Ocgile Pitso is appointed permanent secretary, Ministry of Local Government, Lands, and Housing. The other appointments are Mr. (Blakie Marole), who takes over as permanent secretary, Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water affairs; Mr. Moses Lekaukau, permanent secretary, Ministry of Agriculture; and Dr. Martin Monna-thoko, the executive chairman of the Botswana Meat Commission.

A press release from the office of the president [words indistinct] affected by these changes shall be informed of their appointments in due course. The following officers have been appointed or reaffirmed as follows:

Gabriel Seeletso, clerk of the National Assembly, Charles Mokobi, deputy to the supervisor of elections; (Reobonye Mpotokwane), deputy director, Department of Public Service Management; (Ann Chakalisa), deputy director, Department of Public Service Management; Mr. (Maitlhoko Mota), coordinator, Rural Development; (Dr. Gaolese Kaole), deputy permanent secretary, Ministry of [words indistinct]. Others are Mr. (Pepe

Ramatse), deputy permanent secretary, Ministry of Education; Vincent Selato, deputy permanent secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry; Charles Ntwaagae, deputy permanent secretary, Ministry of Local Government, Lands, and Housing; (Ray Matoba), acting deputy permanent secretary, Ministry of Local Government, Lands, and Housing until further notice; (Dick Jondo), deputy permanent secretary, Ministry of Works, Transport, and Communications; Moremi Sekwale, deputy permanent secretary, Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs; (Margaret Nasha), deputy secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs; (Essina Bakwena), undersecretary, management, Office of the President; Kelebone Skelemani, director of Tirelo Sechaba [National Service]; (D.Galesabe), establishment secretary, Unified Local Government Service; Dr. M. Mosienyane, [words indistinct] Botswana Agricultural College. Dr. (C. Diseko) is the director of veterinary services; (L.J.K. Lecoge), chief education officer, Curriculum Development and Evaluation; (Reletsa Maage), director, Unified Teaching Service; (Dielang Tshoko), director, [Word indistinct] Investment Promotion Agency; (H.K. Kaira), director, Public and Consumer Affairs; Dorah Tibone, director, Industrial Affairs; B.B Khupe, director, Water Affairs; R. Gaborone, [word indistinct] commissioner; (Peter Tsieleng), chief immigration officer, and (Leonard Boipelang), assistant director, Public Service Management. All these appointments shall take effect on 15 January 1993.

## **Lesotho**

### **Police Chief Says No Terrorist Bases**

*MB2512070192 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 24 Dec 92*

[Text] The Lesotho Commissioner of Police has assured the Conservative Party [CP] that there are no terrorist bases in Lesotho. The CP said in a statement that the meeting, apparently scheduled for yesterday between its MP [Member of Parliament] for Ladybrand, Mr. Charl Hertzog, and the Lesotho Police Commissioner, General Thabiso Pinda, was postponed following this assurance.

The CP said that the absence of terrorist bases in Lesotho was also confirmed to Mr. Hertzog by the South African Police Regional Commissioner, General Koos Calitz.

As a result of these assurances, Mr. Hertzog paid a visit to the South African ambassador in Maseru. He requested him to ask the Lesotho government to set up roadblocks where necessary and to monitor routes from Transkei that could be used by terrorists operating out of Transkei when attacking white-owned farms in the [Orange] Free State.



### Head of UN Elections Observer Mission Arrives

MB2412195092 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1251  
GMT 24 Dec 92

[Text] Maseru Dec 24 SAPA—The head of the United Nations Observer Mission, Dr Rasaen Lopez Kintor, has arrived in Lesotho to prepare a management plan for the deployment of observers in the forthcoming general elections. During his stay in Lesotho, Dr. Kintor—who is from Spain—will also co-ordinate logistical support requirements for the preparation for briefing material as well as a code of conduct, sabc radio news reported.

Dr. Kintor has held several meetings with government officials as well as electoral officers and has visited six districts in the south and north of Lesotho.

Dr. Kintor said on Thursday [24 December], he expected Lesotho's election date to be announced in the first week of January. He could not say how many UN observers would monitor the elections but said the number might not exceed 50.

### Malawi

#### Opposition Activists Released on Bail

MB2512051292 London BBC World Service in English  
1830 GMT 24 Dec 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program"]

[Text] In Malawi, 274 opposition activists have been released on bail today. They were picked up five days ago when police moved to prevent a demonstration in protest of the jail sentence imposed on Chakufwa Chihana, leader of the opposition group, Aford [Alliance for Democracy]. One of those released is one of Chihana's lawyers, Harry Chiume, who's been charged with conspiracy to commit misdemeanor and with unlawful assembly and faces a court hearing on December the 30th. While the detainees were being held, concern was expressed that they were not receiving any food. On the line to Blantyre Akwe Amosu asked Harry Chiume if this was true.

[Begin recording] [Chiume] No, we were given food, but the food was so horrible that most of us were not able to eat this, you know, very well at all.

[Amosu] What do you mean by the food being horrible?

[Chiume] The beans are not cooked at all, they are half cooked. That's the kind of food you are given.

[Amosu] Did you complain about the food?

[Chiume] Well, I did not because there was no way we could have got any improvement, that, they said, was the only food they could make available.

[Amosu] So presumably, you've lost a bit of weight over the last five days?

[Chiume] Yes, definitely.

[Amosu] In general what was the rest of the treatment like?

[Chiume] My treatment was terrible because I was put among a group of prisoners who are made to sleep the whole night and—you know, they call it shamba [preceding word in Chichewa]—where no one is allowed to straighten his feet or, you know to lie down. You sit with your feet folded and, you know, you are packed like sardines in a small space of about 6 feet by 12 feet, but apart from that you have a special place reserved for those that they want to treat very harshly so I was put among that group for the whole night on Sunday [20 December].

[Amosu] So how many people would be in that space of 12 by 6 feet?

[Chiume] There were 70 of us.

[Amosu] And how many hours do have to stay in there?

[Chiume] You are locked up at 3 o'clock and they open again at 7 o'clock in the morning. So all that time you are supposed to remain in that state.

[Amosu] Okay, Mr. Chiume, you are out anyway?

[Chiume] Yes, I am out.

[Amosu] And how are you going to spend Christmas?

[Chiume] Well, of course I am going to spend it with my family. You know, my wife was also in custody together with me although we were in separate cells so we are now reunited and we a hope to spend Christmas together in the normal way I hope, though, all my friends who were arrested together with me are having a similar way to spend Christmas. [end recording]

#### UDF Lawyer Detained After Scuffle With Police

MB2712201492 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 27 Dec 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It was an unexpectedly good Christmas for 274 Malawians who were released from prison on bail on Christmas eve, but it isn't turning out too well for one of their lawyers, Collins Chidzumira, also a member of the UDF [United Democratic Front]. Last Tuesday, [22 December] he went to Blantyre Police Station to try and get his clients released, but there was a bit of a scuffle and this morning he himself was picked up. On the line, Robin White asked his UDF colleague, Wena Munakanga what happened:

[Begin recording] [Munakanga] What happened is that two policemen went to his house and asked him and his wife to drive to Blantyre Police. When they arrived, Collins Chidzumira was taken up into the police and his



wife remained outside. After sometime, the wife was called, and Collins told her that he was under arrest.

[White] Do you have any idea why he was picked up again?

[Munakanga] Not quite. When I went to the police station in Blantyre today, they told me that they are charging Collins of conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace. I asked for bail, and I was referred to the officer in charge of Blantyre Police. Unfortunately, I couldn't get hold of him because the police are celebrating their Christmas in Blantyre today.

[White] You say he was charged with conduct likely to cause a breach of peace. What is that a reference to, do you think?

[Munakanga] They may have had some exchange of strong words possibly with the police.

[White] Now, when was that?

[Munakanga] That was last Tuesday on 22d.

[White] So, he may have been charged in connection with the argument he had last week?

[Munakanga] That is right.

[White] So, where is he being held now?

[Munakanga] He is at Chichiri Prison.

[White] Where about is that?

[Munakanga] It is in Blantyre.

[White] So, what will you now do?

[Munakanga] Well, I will try to go to the police again, because the UDF members are very worried of the continuous arrest of its members.

[White] Now, you say there is a constant arrest of your people and opposition people [words indistinct] the government [words indistinct] an awful lot of them, haven't they?

[Munakanga] They do release them, but they are continuing to arrest them everyday.

[White] You say everyday, but this is just one (?incident).

[Munakanga] No, on Tuesday, when Chidzumira was arrested, I went to Zomba myself to [word indistinct] who was found with a card of membership to UDF. On Thursday [24 December], there were three arrested people in Mwanza, and today, it is Collins. [end recording]

## Mozambique

### Chissano on Possibility of Postponing Elections

MB2412194592 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1800 GMT 25 Dec 92

[Text] Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano has admitted that implementing the peace agreement between the government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] is now so far behind schedule that it may prove necessary to postpone the presidential and parliamentary elections scheduled for October 1993. The Maputo newspaper NOTICIAS quoted the president as saying holding the elections on time will depend on the speed with which the measures outlined in the peace accord were carried out.

Mr. Chissano, who was speaking in Maputo at his annual meeting with representatives of Mozambican communities abroad, said a great deal of work was required to draw up an electoral register as well as to educate citizens about the multiparty elections so that they could make their choice freely. Several opposition parties have demanded that elections be postponed until 1994 or later.

The major problem lies in the demobilization of troops and the formation of a unified national army, a process which should be well under way by now but in fact has not even started. The United Nations is to play a key role in this, but so far it has sent less than 30 soldiers and civilians and the main UN military force will begin arriving only next month.

In a separate speech yesterday, President Chissano urged all state officials to start 1993 by analyzing the negative aspects of their work during 1992 in order to make amends and contribute to the alleviation of the people's hardships. Speaking at an end-of-year reception for government and state leaders, Mr. Chissano urged them to redouble their efforts to promote the well-being of the people. He said each official will do well to start the year by thinking of [words indistinct] he called or corruption he promoted. He said self-serving schemes of enrichment were no solution to the problems faced by the country. The president called for greater transparency in the country's economy and politics to build on the (?positive) transformations of the past year.

### Customs Director, Others Fired; Inquiry Launched

MB2412201492 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 23 Dec 92

[Text] The Ministry of Finance has set up a commission of inquiry to investigate a number of irregularities committed by the management and officials of the Department of Customs. These irregularities include customs duty evasion and other fraudulent practices. Radio Mozambique learned that National Director of Customs Pedro Bule, the director of customs in Maputo, and

other customs' officials have been sacked. It is also known that some customs officials have been arrested [words indistinct].

#### **Dhlakama Addresses Christmas Message to Nation**

*MB2612131192 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo in Portuguese 0500 GMT 26 Dec 92*

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, president of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], celebrated Christmas with the residents of Inhamitanga, Cheringoma District, and other cadres who accompanied him. On the occasion, President Dhlakama addressed the nation. Here is his message:

[Begin Dhlakama recording] On 25 December, Christians throughout the world recall Jesus Christ. It is an emotional day in which [words indistinct] God sent the savior. It is a festive occasion in which many celebrate it [words indistinct] with messages of goodwill.

This year, in which peace has arrived in Mozambique, I urge the Mozambican people to mark 25 December differently. With the attainment of independence, Christmas ceased to be celebrated. The public holiday that has been observed on 25 December is regarded as Family Day. Emphasis has been put on the family. It is fair that the Mozambican family should be honored [words indistinct] and celebrated in a manner we all want. Nevertheless, by replacing Christmas with [words indistinct] Mozambique entered a new era in which God could not be worshiped and his existence denied. That was one of the lies imposed by Marxism-Leninism imposed on Mozambican society [words indistinct] forcing the people to abide by (?foreign) ideologies.

Western countries failed to (?acknowledge) the efforts made by those willing to fight, arms in hand, to uphold their freedom and rights. Peace was only attained when the power of the oppressor was destroyed. Renamo's struggle has been misinterpreted, but this does not mean that ours was not a legitimate struggle. Our struggle was to oppose a deceitful regime and destroy the system it imposed upon us. Comparing the costs of our struggle for freedom to the independence war, freedom (?has cost us dearly).

Our Christmas message is one of peace on earth and good will among men. We have begun a new era in our country. There could be no peace without justice, respect for our fellow human beings, and human rights. Peace, freedom, and justice can only prevail in a democratic system like the one Mozambicans have always wanted.

The first 17 years of independence have been marked by a great deal of suffering for Mozambicans. Brothers, fathers, and sons have been divided in view of their political ideals. Mothers have cried the loss of their children who died [words indistinct] from famine. The Mozambican people have seen their dignity invaded.

At a time when our country faces so many shortcomings resulting from the war, drought, and other natural disasters,

it may seem absurd that Renamo ought to be concerned with a religious message, inviting the nation to celebrate Christmas and recall Jesus Christ. The message from Bethlehem was one of peace on earth and good will among men. Peace has come to Mozambique, and Renamo appeals for good will among Mozambicans. We appeal for nations to show good will toward Mozambique.

Mozambican children do not know the meaning of Christmas. They only know the hardships of a struggle for peace, an inevitable struggle for the upholding of human rights. The struggle for democracy has not been waged by murderers and bandits. It was a struggle waged by the oppressed against the oppressors. It was a heroic struggle because only people with strong convictions could have the courage and the strength to overcome the forces of communism and their allies. We have fought for our rights, including the right to celebrate Christmas and to worship God.

Although we have been accused of being criminals, [words indistinct] our fault was that we demanded a fair and just Mozambican society. Despite the war, the people in Renamo's liberated areas have always celebrated Christmas. On this occasion, Renamo urges the whole nation to celebrate the birth of Christ. The nation is in ruins. It is not a time for (?festivity). The people are starving. There are no medicines for the sick. The people need seeds and rain so that we may harvest [words indistinct], but our main need is to recognize that we need God's help and each other's help in order to build a new Mozambique in peace. We cannot change the past, but together we can shape our future.

In this context, I urge all God-loving Mozambicans to flock to churches and ask for God's help for the coming year. Renamo wishes a true peace among Mozambican brothers. Now is the time for reconciliation. The war is over, and the future can only be built in an atmosphere of cooperation and friendship. Let us forgive and forget. Renamo is not seeking revenge, but the reconstruction of Mozambique.

A merry Christmas to you all. [end recording]

#### **Dhlakama Says UN Force 'Not Enough'**

*MB2712191192 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo in Portuguese 1600 GMT 27 Dec 92*

[Text] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] President Afonso Dhlakama has returned to his residence in Gorongosa after celebrating Christmas in the city of Inhamitanga in Cheringoma District. Shortly before leaving for Gorongosa, the supreme Renamo leader was interviewed by journalists of the Mozambique Experimental Television. Asked to comment on his reaction to the UN Security Council resolution to send a UN contingent to Mozambique to supervise the cease-fire implementation, Renamo President Afonso Dhlakama said the resolution is a very significant step forward in

the Mozambican peace process, although the United Nations [words indistinct] assumed in the General Peace Accord signed in Rome.

On whether the 7,500 UN troops to be sent to Mozambique are enough to supervise the implementation of the peace accord, the Renamo president said the figure was not enough to guarantee a peaceful transition to democracy because there are many problems to resolve.

Confinement of the two armies, Afonso Dhlakama said, is far behind schedule and, what is more, the Mozambique Liberation Front has already transferred thousands of soldiers from its Army and elements from the People's National Security Service into the People's Police, thus violating the terms of the General Peace Accord signed between Renamo and Frelimo.

Renamo's supreme leader also said that democratic elections in Mozambique will only take place when all the terms agreed upon in Rome are rigorously implemented.

#### **Guebuza Says Renamo Violating Peace Accord**

*MB2812130492 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1100 GMT 28 Dec 92*

[Text] Transport Minister Armando Guebuza, the Mozambican Government's chief negotiator with the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels, has attacked Renamo for its refusal to respect those clauses in the Mozambican Peace Accord that stipulates freedom of movement throughout the country. Quoted in today's issue of the daily paper, NOTICIAS, Mr. Guebuza noted that although Renamo General Secretary Vicente Ululu promised last week that other political parties would be able to operate in areas under rebel control, Renamo was still not giving the Mozambican relief agency, the Disasters Control Office, DPCCN, access to its zones. [sentence as heard] Mr. Guebuza said that (?there are people) dying of hunger and lack of medical care as these people are under Renamo control. Mr. Guebuza asked what kind of democracy is this that prevents people from moving about freely and from receiving the assistance necessary for their survival. He said this is a unitary state and it defends national unity. He added that the Renamo leaders themselves are traveling all over the country. Freedom of movement and of expression must be extended to all Mozambicans.

Currently, most food aid that reaches Renamo-held areas does so via the International Committee of the Red Cross, ICRC, and the UN World Food Program, WFP, under an agreement signed between the government and Renamo in July. This agreement was a transitional measure aimed at ensuring that food could reach hungry people throughout the country while the war continued. With the peace agreement, Renamo agreed that the central state administration would be extended to the zones under its control and this clearly includes Mozambique's own food distribution mechanism, notably the DPCCN.

## **Namibia**

### **Memorandum Inked With Botswana on Disputed Island**

*MB2412150492 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1430 GMT 24 Dec 92*

[Text] Windhoek Dec 24 SAPA—Namibia and Botswana have signed a memorandum of understanding providing the terms of reference for joint experts on the boundary between the countries near Kasikili/Sedudu island in the Chobe River. Presidents Sam Nujoma and Ketumile Masire met at Kasane on May 24 to discuss the disputed 3.5km sq island claimed by both countries and the scene of shooting incidents and misunderstandings. Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe chaired the meeting. The heads of state agreed three technical experts from each side would determine where the boundary line lies in terms of the 1890 treaty between Britain and Germany.

"The memorandum of understanding provides a legal mechanism for the establishment of a joint team of technical experts, commencement of its work, agenda, rules governing proceedings..., time frame..., expenses..., and other important aspects," Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab said in a statement issued in Windhoek on Thursday [24 December]. Mr. Gurirab and Botswanan High Commissioner Mrs. T.R. Dhitlabi-Oliphant signed the document in Swakopmund on Wednesday.

Namibians call the island Kasikili, while it is known as Sedudu on the Botswanan side.

## **Zambia**

### **Official on Namibia's Freeing Illegal Emigrants**

*MB2512060892 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Dec 92 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "Namibia Frees 14 Convicts"]

[Text] Fourteen Zambians, including five women serving sentences in Namibia for illegal entry have been released from prison after Government intervention.

Home Affairs Minister Newstead Zimba confirmed at the weekend that he had secured the release of the prisoners after a two-day Namibia/Zambia Joint Permanent Commission on defence and security meeting which was held in Windhoek last week.

In an interview in Lusaka Mr Zimba said he had dispatched his permanent secretary Mr Noah Kalala and chief immigration officer Mr Clement Mbangweta to meet the Zambians at Katimamulilo border near Sesheke.

Mr Zimba showed the TIMES a fax message from Zambian high commissioner to Namibia Ms Caroline

Kaunda confirming that the group would be ferried by road to Rundu and arrive at the border by Sunday afternoon.

He said some of the illegal emigrants were allegedly involved in Mandrax and heroin dealings in Zambia and other "dubious activities which they think we do not know about."

"These people went to seek fortunes in Namibia and had committed some crimes here. I am still puzzled how one of the girls from a respectable family in Lusaka involved herself in all this," he said.

Mr Zimba said he saw the Zambians when he toured the Namibian prison but did not talk to them.

Asked on whether the Zambians would be set free, he said the illegal emigrants would be required to justify their cases individually before being cleared.

"These people violated immigration regulations and will be dealt with accordingly because people think our laws are now moribund," Mr Zimba said.

A communique released after the meeting between Mr Zimba and his Namibian counterpart Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba resolved to facilitate effective control and easy movement at the border. Immigration department were directed to work out the necessary modalities.

The two parties agreed that defence and security personnel at the regional level should intensify contacts to avoid incidents which threaten security.

A formal agreement establishing the Namibia/Zambia Joint Permanent Commission on defence and security was signed in Windhoek on December 8. Mr Zimba said he would table a security and defence report before Cabinet soon.

## Zimbabwe

### Reserve Bank Eases Interest Rates 'Slightly'

MB2612184092 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 26 Dec 92

[Text] The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe has relaxed interest rates slightly in a positive step towards easing the money supply in the economy. The Reserve Bank governor, Dr. Kombo Moyana, says the lower interest rates came about because of a decrease in the annual rates of inflation, which he predicted would fall to below 25 percent by the end of the fourth quarter of 1992. This compares with over 50 percent earlier this year. He said the Reserve Bank would continue watching the market, and if conditions permitted further reductions would be made immediately.

### Feeding Program Said Feeding 1.05 Million

MB2712092492 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0811 GMT 27 Dec 92

[Text] Harare Dec 27 SAPA—The number of children being fed by the Zimbabwe Government's supplementary feeding scheme has risen from 750,000 since its inception in July to 1.05 million, the ZIANA national news agency reported on Sunday [27 December]. A National Nutrition Unit Secretariat report said 1,059,000 children were being fed, and all food commodities required for the programme up to June, 1993, were available.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provided the logistics for implementing the programme. Donor funding has been made from other organisations such as the World Food Programme.



## Burkina Faso

### Compaore Comments on Second Legislative Chamber

AB2612104092 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 25 Dec 92

[Text] A year ago, on 24 December 1991 to be more precise, Blaise Compaore was sworn in as the first president of the Fourth Republic. After this first year of his seven-year term of office, the president granted an interview to the national radio director in which he assessed the path covered so far and stated his views on current issues like Liberia, the Tuareg problem, and subregional cooperation. In the excerpt we bring to you, the president comments on the creation of the second chamber, an institution provided for in the Constitution but which has not yet come into being.

[Begin Compaore recording] This is certainly one item of unfinished business in our democratization process. But we intend to open discussions in January with society in order to secure the agreement of all on the membership, organization, and functions of this second chamber which will boost the legislative system and further consolidate our democracy. This means we are going to organize a kind of national consultation with those who are generally concerned in society and the political parties so as to agree on a number of directions before a draft bill is introduced. [end recording]

## Ghana

### Opposition Parties Threaten To Boycott Elections

AB2712212792 Paris AFP in English 1633 GMT 27 Dec 92

[by Ben Ephson]

[Excerpt] Accra, Dec 27 (AFP)—Ghanaians go to the polls Tuesday [29 Tuesday] to elect 200 members of parliament but four opposition parties have warned they will boycott the election.

Parties filing candidates are President-elect Jerry Rawlings' National Democratic Congress (NDC), the National Convention Party (NCP) and the Egle Party.

The three formed an electoral alliance to back Rawlings who was swept to a landslide victory with 59 percent of the vote in the November 3 presidential elections.

The parliamentary elections originally scheduled for December 8 were postponed twice in a bid to get the boycotting parties—the New Patriotic Party (NPP), the People's National Convention (PNC), the People's Heritage Party (PHP) and the National Independence Party (NIP)—to change their stance.

The four parties have said they will boycott the elections unless their demands were met, one being a new voters register to be compiled, to replace the present one, alleged to be bloated with about two million names.

They also want an independent investigation into their allegations of electoral malpractices.

Rawlings, who came to power in a coup in December 1981, has rejected a postponement of the legislative poll on the grounds that it would impinge on his commitment to install democratically-elected institutions by January 7 when a Fourth Republic is due to come into being.

A total of 463 candidates, including 30 women are aiming for the 200 seats, 24 of which have been won by the NDC, unopposed. The NDC has fielded 200 candidates, the NCP 148, and the Egle Party 103. Twelve are independent candidates.

NDC's Publicity Secretary Vincent Assiseh told the AFP Sunday [27 December] he was confident the National Democratic Congress "will win at least 170 seats." [passage omitted]

## Guinea-Bissau

### Casamance Rebel Leader Diamacoune Said Deported

AB2712145092 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 23 Dec 92

[Text] Father Diamacoune Senghor, leader of the Casamance separatist movement, is nowhere near the end of his troubles. He has been ordered out of Guinea-Bissau within the next few hours, but his next destination is not yet known. From Dakar, Mallam Ndiaye reports:

[Begin recording] The Senegalese weekly, LE TEMOIN, reports the news in its 22 December edition. Quoting a reliable source, the newspaper said even though the place of exile is not yet known, the order to quit Guinea-Bissau immediately has already been issued. It seems this order stems from the violence and, especially, the nature of the clashes last week between the separatists and the Senegalese Army.

It may be recalled that following the death of two soldiers, the Army reacted strongly against the separatists, pursuing them as far as Guinea-Bissau and destroying the main rebel bases with heavy artillery. Indeed, it is an open secret here that the Casamance separatists have always taken refuge in Guinea-Bissau after their heinous crimes. Yet, the latter serves as guarantor in the peace accords signed between the Senegalese Government and the Movement of the Democratic Forces of Casamance. The exercise by the Senegalese Army of what may be considered as a right of pursuit manifestly sets a new tone for this crisis, and this cannot escape Father Diamacoune Senghor, the presumed brain behind the separatist movement. Exile looks like the only path of salvation left for him, and he seems to be actively propelled along in that direction by his close advisers. [end recording]

## Ivory Coast

### Demonstrating Gabonese Students Leave Embassy

AB2712123092 Paris AFP in French 1243 GMT 23 Dec 92

[Text] Abidjan, 23 Dec (AFP)—Gabonese students who have been occupying their embassy in Abidjan since 21 December ended their occupation after getting the assurance of the "total and immediate" payment of six months of scholarship arrears, a spokesman for the demonstrators pointed out.

Twenty-five out of the 38 students at the University of Abidjan had held the diplomats for a few hours.

Apart from the arrears in monthly scholarship payment of 93,000 CFA francs, the demonstrators were also protesting an increase in the rent of their rooms from 5,500 to 8,000 CFA francs. They are also demanding the reduction in the cost of their 50,000 CFA franc residence permit.

## Liberia

### Sawyer's Christmas Message Calls for 'Hope'

AB2612170092 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 26 Dec 92

[Text] The president of the Interim Government of National Unity, Dr. Amos Sawyer, has praised the people of Liberia for their courage and resistance during this year of tragedy. President Sawyer, delivering his Christmas message yesterday, called on Liberians to work together, have faith, and work hard to heal the troubled land and restore the Liberian society. In the midst of adversity, the president noted, Liberians must have courage and hope.

He said it was time now that Liberians strengthen their resolve to overcome their distress and redouble efforts to find peace. Times are hard but we must not lose hope, the chief executive emphasized, adding that Liberians must not lose hope because there is a bright future for our country.

He extended his sympathy to all those who lost their lives, relatives, homes, and property. For those in refugee camps in the subregion, the president gave the assurance that the government will continue to work untiringly until peace comes to Liberia so that they can return home.

Meanwhile, President Sawyer has extended best wishes and deep appreciation to the field commander, the officers and men, as well as women of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], as well as leaders and people of the West African subregion for sacrifices, he said, have made it possible for Liberia to survive.

Dr. Sawyer also extended his best wishes to relief and humanitarian agencies in the country and also the governments and peoples for their humanitarian assistance given the Liberian people.

### Military Says 'Strategic' Points Under Control

AB2812170592 Paris AFP in English 1647 GMT 28 Dec 92

[Text] Monrovia, Dec 28 (AFP)—The West African peacekeeping force said Monday [28 December] that its troops had regained control of all strategic points around the Liberian capital from rebels who had captured much of the area in an October offensive.

General Adetunji Olurin, commander of the peacekeeping force known as ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], said his men had "successfully retaken" all key points lost to the rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia in the fighting which erupted October 15.

The ECOMOG troops had notably lost control of the Gardnersville area six kilometers (four miles) east of the city center and White Plains, 20 kilometers (12 miles) to the north, where the city's main water plant is located.

### Mission Recovers Bodies of Two American Nuns

AB2412151392 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 23 Dec 92

[Text] A USIS release issued in Monrovia yesterday [22 December] said the U.S. mission in Monrovia, accompanied by ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], has recovered the remains of two American nuns. The release, which noted the outstanding cooperation of West African peacekeeping force, said the location and other observable circumstances match accounts of the slaying of the American Catholic nuns but final confirmation of the nuns' identities must await the return of the bodies to the United States where forensic verification is to be made. According to the USIS release, the U.S. mission has taken measures to appropriately safeguard the remains of the nuns until arrangements can be made for their prompt repatriation at the wishes of the Catholic Order and family.

### UN Envoy To Meet With Butrus Ghali 28 Dec

AB2612193692 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 26 Dec 92

[Text] Contrary to recent claims by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia radio that the UN special envoy to Liberia, Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers, has presented his report from Liberia to the United Nations' secretary general, Dr. Butrus Ghali, Mr. Gordon-Somers has not yet met with Mr. Ghali. According to a fax message just coming in from the Liberian Embassy in Paris, France,

Mr. Gordon-Somers just left the Senegalese capital Dakar on Wednesday [23 December] of this week for Paris, France.

In furtherance of the Liberian Embassy's disclosure from Paris, the UN special envoy to Liberia, Mr. Gordon-Somers, is slated to meet the UN secretary general, Dr. Butrus Ghali, on Monday, 28 December.

Meanwhile, the UN special envoy to Liberia is expected to submit his report to the UN secretary general after having a little round of talks in the West African subregion.

## Niger

### Labor Union Urges Yes Vote in Referendum

AB2412141692 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 23 Dec 92

[Statement by the Federation of Labor Unions of Niger, USTN, issued on 23 December, read by USTN Secretary General Ibrahim Mayaki; place not given—recorded]

[Text] In view of the persistent rumors and other malicious and malevolent statements intentionally entertained and supported by manipulators of mass conscience and plotters of all sorts that the future elections will be boycotted by the Federation of Labor Unions of Niger [USTN], the USTN National Executive Bureau hereby issues the following statement:

Despite the intentional delay in the timetable of the various elections, notably that of the referendum slated for 26 December, despite the persistent state of insecurity prevailing in the country and that could be detrimental to a massive vote in the referendum by people from some regions of the country; despite the deteriorating living conditions experienced by workers and their families; taking into account the progressive steps contained in the new Constitution should it be adopted by the Niger people; in awareness of the current and future stakes involved in the adoption of the draft Constitution, the USTN National Executive Bureau hereby calls on all workers and all Niger citizens concerned with the future of the Niger people, to massively vote yes in the 26 December constitutional referendum. Thank you.

### Partial Referendum Results Indicating Approval

AB2712094092 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 0545 GMT 27 Dec 92

[Excerpt] (?The main and leading story this morning in our country) is the referendum on the draft constitution of the Third Republic. Voting was, however, marked by many organizational problems including lack of information for certain voters, the absence of some names on the voters register, and the problem of voting by proxy. The counting of the results began last night at the Sports Complex. The exercise is conducted by the National

Electoral Commission and supervised by the Supreme Court and the Election Supervision Commission. The exercise is also taking place in the presence of the national media, including the Voix du Sahel, which has transmitted nonstop since yesterday morning. Now, let us join our reporters on the spot. Ramatou Adamou, over to you:

[Begin recording] [Adamou] As you said, the counting of the votes on the adoption of the draft constitution for the Third Republic began at 2000 last night. Since the results are tickling in, we cannot give them in bulk. Up until now, it is only in certain regions like Agadez, where the people voted by 72.41 percent in favor of the draft constitution, that one can speak of a full result. In view of the results obtained so far, one can predict a big victory for the yes over the no, as the results given by the president of the Supreme Court, Adamou Somba, confirmed it:

[Somba] Here are partial results sent by the National Electoral Commission this morning to the Supreme Court, and confirmed by the regional branches of the Supreme Court:

Agadez: number of registered voters: 95,888; number of votes cast: 30,268; turnout rate: 31.53 percent; number of yes votes: 21,130; percentage of yes votes of valid votes: 72.41 percent.

Diffa: number of registered voters: 127,855; number of votes cast: 53,490; turnout rate: 41.84 percent; number of yes votes: 49,626; percentage of yes votes of valid votes: 94.52 percent.

Dosso: number of registered voters, 295,853; number of votes cast: 190,450; turnout rate: 48.5 percent; number of yes votes: 119,975; percentage of yes votes of valid votes: 85.35 percent;

Maradi: number of registered voters: (?291,000); number of votes cast: 161,270; turnout rate: 55.39 percent; number of yes votes: 140,555; percent of yes votes of valid votes: 86.19 percent.

Tillabery: number of registered voters: 387,635; number of votes cast: 218,826; turnout rate: 55.03 percent; number of yes votes: 184,418; percentage of yes votes of valid votes: 85.89 percent.

Tahoua: number of registered voters: 282,400; number of votes cast: 136,269; turnout rate: 48.34 percent; number of yes votes: (?115,260); percentage of yes of valid votes: 86.33 percent.

Zinder: number of registered voters: 148,646; number of votes cast: (?105,261); turnout rate: 68.81 percent; number of yes votes: 96,240; percentage of yes votes of valid votes: 93.08 percent.

Niamey: number of registered voters: 110,348; number of votes cast: 68,773; turnout rate, 62.32 percent; number of yes votes: 51,948; percentage of yes of valid votes: 78.39 percent.



[Place name indistinct]: number of registered voters: (?23,430); number of votes cast: 9,642; turnout rate: 41.61 percent; number of yes votes: (?8,438); percent of yes votes of valid votes: 92.96 percent.

These partial results reveal the following: First, an average turnout of (?42.25) percent out of the 1,772,617 registered voters [words indistinct] clearcut adoption of the constitution for the Third Republic [words indistinct]. [passage omitted] [end recording]

#### **Chadian Refugees Threatened With Famine**

*AB2412142892 Dakar PANA in French 1608 GMT 23 Dec 92*

[Text] Niamey, 23 Dec (ANP/PANA)—Some 3,000 Chadian refugees living in Diffa Department (1,500 km east of Niamey) are threatened with famine, malnutrition, and illness, the refugees' delegate, Ahmed Galmey, stated on radio on 23 December. These refugees, mostly women, children, and old persons, have not received any food aid since the departure to Niamey of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] representative, Mr. Galmey said.

The Chadian refugees, who have been living in Diffa Department for two years, have called on the Niger Government to "appeal on their behalf" to Nongovernmental Organizations and other international organizations to provide them with food aid. It will be recalled that the UNHCR and the Niger Red Cross have assisted the Chadian refugees for a year and four months.

### **Nigeria**

#### **President Babangida's 'Goodwill Message' Cited**

*AB2612105092 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 25 Dec 92*

[Text] Some categories of prisoners in the country are soon to be released in the spirit of Christmas. President Ibrahim Babangida announced this in his goodwill message to the nation to mark this year's Christmas celebration. He said that details for the release of the prisoners were being worked out.

General Babangida urged Nigerians to open up their hearts to the lessons of Christmas which were love, peace, goodwill, and forgiveness.

He remarked that for a country like Nigeria, which had witnessed religious crisis in the passing year, this Christmas should refocus on religious tolerance and coexistence which were the virtues central to the birth and mission of Jesus Christ.

The president again advised those planning to cause disaffection in the country by organizing protest marches to drop their plans. Gen. Babangida reminded such people that those who planned and executed chaos usually found themselves, their families, and millions of innocent citizens engulfed in the chaos.

He called for the understanding of all Nigerians so that authorities at all levels of government could be obeyed, respected, and accorded the fullest cooperation.

President Babangida also called for prayers for the orderly and smooth conduct of the presidential election so that by this time next year the nation would be celebrating Christmas under a properly elected civilian administration.

Gen. Babangida wished all Nigerians God's abundant blessings, peace, and joy this Christmas and in the coming year.

#### **Public Processions Banned in Oshun State**

*AB2512125592 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 23 Dec 92*

[Text] Public processions and demonstrations have been banned in Oshun State. The measure is part of efforts by the state government to forestall alleged plans by some groups of people to use youths to disrupt peace and order in the state.

The Oshun State director general for political and security affairs, Mr. Soji Adeosun, announced the ban today in Oshogbo in a message repeatedly relayed on the state radio station.

Mr. Adeosun said that there have been some indications that certain individuals and groups have been mobilizing young people, especially youths, and distributing inciting leaflets with the ulterior motive of breaching the peace. He advised parents not to allow their children to be used for such illegal demonstrations.

Meanwhile, the state police command has divided the state into three zones for effective patrol during Christmas.

#### **Minister on Transition, U.S. Drug Extradition**

*AB2612155992 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 23 Dec 92*

[Text] Information and Culture Minister Professor Sam Oyovbaire has warned the Nigerian press against those he described as anti-social elements who are bent on using the press to derail the Federal Government's transition program. Prof. Oyovbaire, who was speaking at the quarterly ministerial press briefing in Lagos today, said the Federal Government is concerned about the unrestricted attacks on the Transitional Council due to be inaugurated in January. Correspondent Ekett Odoh has the report.

[Begin recording] [Odoh] Prof. Sam Oyovbaire, who was full of praise for the cooperation he enjoyed from the Nigerian media during his one-year tenure as information minister, condemned the practice by a section of the press to orchestrate the negative views of certain individuals concerning the Transitional Council named last week.



[Oyovbaire] I have a feeling that those who have spoken, as individuals, against the extension of the program and, maybe, the Transitional Council, as I have found in the magazine, the individual who has been... [pauses] because the same individual is being reported everyday as if he is the only Nigerian around. You see, these individuals are certainly not up to 27. So if you have 27 Nigerians, including two women, who have accepted to serve on the Council against, at the very best, another 27 Nigerians—but I know that those whom the press have reported are not up to 20 individuals. So, I do not see the point really one wants to make about these. Nigeria is a free country and I do not think that it is the place of a government, even if it is military, that has been working for democracy to ask people to shut up everyday whenever they say something which you do not like. I do not. That is not part of this government. But I think the press is over reporting some individuals. It is doing so even to the point of incitement.

[Odoh] Answering reporters' questions, the information minister blamed financial constraints for the inability of key media organizations, notably NTA and Radio Nigeria, to move to the new federal capital of Abuja more than one year after the Presidency moved from Lagos.

He announced the composition of the Nigerian Press Council which he said will be inaugurated in Abuja on the 29th of this month.

On allegations that the United States of America has abducted some Nigerians whose extradition to America to face drug charges was denied by Nigerian courts, the minister claimed ignorance and assured the nation that the Nigerian security forces are equal to the task.

[Oyovbaire] The position, as you know, was that the Americans requested [words indistinct] the [word indistinct] repatriation of a Nigerian. The matter went to court and it was upheld that we should not. There is, I am told, an agreement or some arrangement between Nigeria and U.S. existing—some arrangement in the past—for this kind of activity. But I think the GUARDIAN or one of the papers—and I am totally in support of this—had a editorial condemning any move to ask the Nigerian Government to send away from Nigeria a Nigerian to be tried outside. I think that that is the position. If Gregor Bisite and others are out, if they are out of the country, I, as I said, I do not know. Nigerians travel worldwide and that is what brought them into troubles. In the first place, [words indistinct] arose from their travels abroad. So, I do not know whether they have continued with their trade—whether it is legal or illegal—or not.

The press briefing was attended by a cross section media chiefs, directors, and other top officials of departments and parastatals of the Information and Culture Ministry. Ekett Odoh, NTA news. [end recording]

### Oil Minister Comments on Production, Other Issues

*AB2512201592 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 23 Dec 92*

[Text] Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Dr. Chu Okongwu, has told lifters of Nigerian crude oil of government's decision to fine tune the operations in the oil sector. The minister told representatives of the companies involved in lifting Nigeria's crude oil in Lagos today that the 90-day ultimatum given the companies on the 26th of August this year to comply with the government's new policy guidelines has since elapsed. He said that an additional grace period of two months was added to allow enough time for the companies to comply, adding that it would amount a negation of government's policy's to continue to extend the ultimatum.

Dr. Okongwu said the government's policy on the lifting of Nigeria's crude oil allows only those companies that are upstream joint-venture partners, indigenous or foreign companies actively participating in exploration, and end users who are willing to sell part of their refining and retail operations to the NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Company]. He further explained that though new companies are required to meet the preconditions or promised to do so in six months, no new companies have been licensed so far:

[Begin Okongwu recording] My intention is therefore to select personal views of major players in industry and serious enterprises who are willing to make significant fuel investment in Nigeria within a period of no more than six months. Accordingly, the contract of viable fuel lifters that I selected shall have automatic termination call list if the promised investments do not materialize within the stipulated period. [end recording]

The minister directed the companies to contact the group general manager in charge of planning and development in the NNPC for possible investment ideas.

Meanwhile, the Nigerian Association of Road Transport Owners says it is doing its best to ensure undisrupted fuel supply throughout the country, especially at this time. The association says it believes strongly that the fuel shortage experienced in Lagos metropolis and some other cities is the result of panic buying by the public who tend to speculate falsely at this time of the year. In a statement today, the association denies being in any connected with the fuel scarcity and says that while all other operators do their bit, road transporters would be in a better position to distribute fuel efficiently. And the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers has directed all its members involved in the distribution of petroleum products, especially the petroleum tanker drivers to work during the public holidays and weekends wherever the loading depots are open for activities.

In a statement issued today in Lagos, the union stated that its members involved in the distribution of petroleum products are not on strike and are working normally.

[Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English at 1800 GMT on 23 December adds the following: "With barely two days to Christmas, the movement of people to various destinations has been on the increase. Reports by our correspondents speak of unprecedented congestions at airports and motor parks. Fares, especially for road transport, have gone up considerably, about 300 percent in some areas, including Lagos. Abuja, the federal capital, is said to be experiencing fuel scarcity which has further escalated fares. However, in Lagos, normal fuel supply seems to have been restored after few days of chaos at the petrol stations. The price of various commodities have continued to be on the increase as many people rush to the markets to shop for the last-minute shopping. Tomorrow and Friday [25 December] have been declared public holidays by the Federal Government for Christmas festival. All the monthly environmental sanitation exercises for this month have also been postponed."]

### Sierra Leone

#### Twelve People Killed in Rebel Attack in East

AB2412143592 Paris AFP in French 1805 GMT 23 Dec 92

[Text] Freetown, 23 Dec (AFP)—Two soldiers of the Sierra Leone National Army and 10 rebels were killed on 22 December during a rebel attack in eastern Sierra Leone. Military sources reported this in Freetown on 23 December. Interviewed by AFP, General Jusu Gottoh said that three government soldiers had been wounded. He did not, however, give the number of soldiers injured on the rebel side.

For the past two years, the United Revolutionary Front [RUF] has been engaging in guerrilla warfare against government forces in the east of the country, especially in the diamond producing region, the country's "economic backbone." The authorities in Freetown have always maintained that RUF is only a cover for Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia.

#### Strasser Christmas Message to Nation Reported

AB2612105592 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700 GMT 26 Dec 92

[Text] In his Christmas Day message to the nation, the head of state and chairman of the National Provisional Ruling Council [NPRC], Captain Valentine Strasser, has affirmed that the desire of the NPRC Government is to make Sierra Leone a better place not only for the present generation but for posterity. On the pursuit of the goals of the government over the last months, he said his government has had no alternative to hard work, dedication, and sacrifice as the only means of transforming the socioeconomic situation of Sierra Leone.

Capt. Strasser drew attention to the nation's reawakening to a new sense of discipline and dedication. He highlighted a cleaner environment, refurbished hospital wards, return of electricity to the city and other towns, more international regard alongside new developmental projects, as among the many perceivable changes for the enhancement of the social wellbeing of the people of Sierra Leone.

On the security situation, the head of state assured citizens that government is doing everything possible to conclude the ugly chapter in the nation's history. Since no nation has ever won a war without the total support of its peoples, Capt. Strasser said, I wish to appeal to all of you to continue to give government your support so that the difficulties can be overcome at the war fronts.

He thanked the Guinean and Nigerian servicemen for standing by us over this period and applauded the courage of our forces at the fronts. He gave the assurance that, with their courage and commitment, victory is in sight.

#### ECOWAS Chief Wants To Talk to Rebel Leader

AB2512165992 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 24 Dec 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Sierra Leone Army has been claiming successes in its recent push to recapture parts of the diamond rich Kono District from the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels. Last week at a meeting in Freetown, the Sierra Leone military asked the West African Economic Community, ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], for military intervention from the West African multinational force, ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. Following that meeting, the ECOWAS executive secretary, Dr. Abass Bundu, himself a Sierra Leonean, says he is keen to get in touch with rebel leader Corporal Foday Sankoh. On the line to Lagos, Robin White asked Dr. Bundu, what message he wanted to give Corporal Sankoh:

[Begin recording] [Bundu] Well, basically, Mr. Foday Sankoh has given the world the impression that he is a patriot of Sierra Leone, that he means well for his countrymen and country women. We believe that it is now time for him to agree to cease-fire and ECOWAS stands ready to offer him and the government of Sierra Leone its facility to bring them together with a view to effecting a reconciliation and a mediation for a negotiated settlement.

[White] But what is in it for him?

[Bundu] Well, what is in it for him? Basically, I think he ought to know by now that the situation is changing very radically. He depended, no doubt, right from the inception of the rebellion, on support from the Liberian side, from the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. With the gains that ECOMOG has been making in Liberia, he must know that that support may not now be forthcoming. I think, therefore, it is in his interest as well

as in the interest of the country, on whose behalf he took up arms, to cease fire. Nothing, no useful purpose can now be served by the continuation of the rebellion. And, therefore, I am inviting him, as the compatriot he claims to be, to cease-fire and come forward for a negotiated settlement.

[White] Will you guarantee his safety?

[Bundu] I am sure [that] if the government of Sierra Leone agrees to the offer of mediation that ECOWAS is making, [then] they will be prepared to guarantee his safety. Indeed, if it becomes necessary for a meeting to take place outside of Sierra Leone, that too can be arranged, that his safety will be guaranteed by the host country where such a meeting will take place.

[White] In fact, what kind of efforts have you made, Mr. Bundu, to get in touch with Mr. Sankoh yourself?

[Bundu] Well, it has not been an easy matter to get in touch with Mr. Sankoh. I have been trying to go through the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] to see what they can do, if they have any contacts at all. We have not had any contacts with him before and we do not even know to begin. And so, if the medium of the BBC will enable us make contacts with Mr. Sankoh, I think that will be a commendable effort, indeed, on your part.

[White] So, what would you like him to do, to telephone you?

[Bundu] Yes, he can reach me through various sources, through the ICRC, the International Red Cross. In fact, I do have a letter that I would like to be delivered to him. I had had in mind the International Committee of the Red Cross, but he can reach me through the BBC and he could telephone to leave his number where I can ring him back if that is a plausible approach that could be used.

[White] Perhaps, you could give your telephone numbers so that he could ring you.

[Bundu] Well, Robin, you already know my numbers and feel free whenever Mr. Sankoh calls you, Corporal Sankoh calls you, to give him my numbers.

[White] Now, if he does not come forward, I get the impression that you are kind of threatening him that ECOMOG troops will be used in Sierra Leone against him.

[Bundu] Well, we have received a formal request from the government of Sierra Leone for ECOMOG operations in Liberia to be extended into the territory of Sierra Leone. That request is receiving consideration from ECOWAS leaders and I am convinced that they would want to take into account the fact that the situation in Liberia and the situation in Sierra Leone are inexplicably linked. [end recording]

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